Weather
Overcast weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 41.4 and the minimum 35.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 59.4 and 47.8.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 48 pages in three sections

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FIUME CASE TO BE TAKEN UP AT PARIS BY PREMIERS

Notice That Conference Will Be Held Given By Lloyd George

OTHER PROBLEMS

British Premier States Policy Of Allies Toward Russia

AID FOR AUSTRIA

D'Annunzio Yields Fiume Under Agreement With Rome

(French Wireless Service)

London, December 19.—Mr. Lloyd George made an important statement in the House of Commons today on the subjects dealt with at the London conferences. He announced that the Italian Premier had been invited to come to Paris very shortly, to confer with M. Clemenceau and himself, together with, perhaps, an American representative, regarding Fiume.

Referring to the Russian question, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Allies would maintain "an expectant policy." They would make peace as soon as they found they had to deal with a regular and stable government really representing the Russian people. As regards Austria, the Allies had done their utmost to alleviate that country's distress. In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George declared that whatever the decision of the United States might be, Great Britain was firmly resolved to work for the successful establishment of the League of Nations, which was absolutely indispensable to universal peace.

Agreement With Rome Is Made By D'Annunzio

New York, December 15.—The Associated Press correspondent at Trieste telegraphs that he is informed that an agreement has been signed between D'Annunzio and Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, for a solution of the Fiume and Adriatic questions under which Italy shall have complete sovereignty over Fiume, while all the provisions of the Pact of London will be carried out, all D'Annunzio's claims will be guaranteed and his troops will return to the regular army with retention of all honors and rank.

The correspondent adds that D'Annunzio's followers claim the settlement as a triumph.

Paris, December 14.—The German reply to the Allied Note has been received by the German delegation and is being translated. It will probably not be handed to the Secretary General of the Conference until tomorrow.

German Experts Heard By Council At Paris

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—M. Clemenceau is better and will preside at tomorrow's meeting of the Supreme Council. The conversations between Allied and German naval experts regarding the Scapa Flow compensation have been suspended for a few days to enable the Allies to check the figures submitted by the Germans. The German Commission which is to settle with Allied representatives the execution of the military and administrative measures necessary for the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles has left Berlin, and is expected in Paris on Sunday morning. The Commission is headed by Herr von Simson.

M. Berthelot, Director of Foreign Affairs at the Quai d'Orsay will proceed to London on Sunday, to resume the conversations begun between M. Clemenceau and Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding the peace with Turkey.

Fuel Restrictions In America Removed

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Dec. 18.—The feul restrictions have been removed, and it is expected that all miners will resume work forthwith. The train services will be completely restored on December 15.

How New British Order Affects Americans

PUBLICATION in the local press last Wednesday of a new Order in Council affecting what are known as "China Companies," has, to put it mildly, created a good deal of uneasiness, even consternation, among Americans and Britons in Shanghai.

These "China companies" as is well known, are British companies under local registration. The new order lays it down that in these companies the person holding the position of managing director, or by whatever name the office is described, must be a British subject, the intention being made still clearer by the statement that by this is meant the person exercising substantial control. The essential part of the order reads as follows:

(1) No person, other than a British subject resident within the limits of this Order, shall act as managing director or in any position similar to that of managing director, or shall otherwise exercise general or substantial control of the business of a China Company.

(2) If default is made in compliance with this article the Company shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $50 for everyday during which the default continues, and every director and every manager of the Company who knowingly authorises or permits the default shall be liable to the like penalty.

(3) Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the Company may be made by the Court.

(4) This article shall come into force 60 days after the publication of this Order.

As is well known there are a number of these China companies that have been built up into large and influential business institutions by Americans. They have wide-spread connections and vast obligations. Everywhere they conform to the British law under which they operate. In some prominent instances that will occur to local business men these companies represent the expenditure of a whole life-time's effort and energy and their success is the pride of the gentlemen who launched and managed them. Just as it may be said in passing that there are many American concerns in the Far East that have been managed and brought to successful and substantial positions in the business world by Britons.

Now, under this new Order in Council, it is proposed, on 60 days' notice, that the China companies which have been created and built up by Americans shall be taken away from them and turned over to Britons; that the property which they have owned and managed from the beginning shall be taken out of their hands and put into the hands of the people of another country, however friendly and however competent. For, we take it, the order is intended to be retroactive. And if the Americans object fines are to be imposed and their companies seized and wound up by British courts.

If the Americans are to be regarded by the British as enemy aliens and treated as such, we, for one, will experience a deep sense of shock and we think that the British community will feel the same way, for the Americans went into the war on the British side and helped the Allies to win the war.

We cannot, however, believe that the full effects of this order in Council, were properly explained and understood in London when it was made.

REDS FIGHTING ON NARVA FRONT

Esthonians Report Repulse Of Heavy Attacks Of Bolshevists

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 1.—Esthonian and Bolshevik communiques report severe fighting on the Narva front, the Esthonians claiming that heavy attacks have been beaten off and the Bolsheviki merely recording hard fighting.

The Esthonians say that the Bolsheviki attacked in close formation and were mown down in front of the barbed wire. Many uninjured Bolsheviki, they assert, lay flat on the ground to escape the fire of their own machine-guns which had been placed behind to force them to fight.

Two Americans Seized By Mexican Bandits

Raiding Party Of Villa's Men Also Capture 8 Mexicans At Ranch

(Reuter's Service)

Eagle Pass (Texas), Dec. 13.—A raiding party composed of General Villa's men have captured and are holding for ransom two Americans and eight Mexicans at Muzouiz ranch, in Mexico.

Koreans Cross Russia To Get To Paris

Purpose Is To Present Views Of Million Of Countrymen In Siberia

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 16.—The Chicago Tribune states that Yu An Ki and Go Tchan Ir (?) Korean delegates, have arrived in Paris to express to the Peace Conference the views of a million Koreans in Siberia on the right of Korea to independence. The delegates left Korea on February 5, but were delayed by lack of transport and money and the length of the voyage from Omsk to Archangel. They arrived at Archangel in July and after a delay of six weeks owing to transport difficulties they got authority to leave by steamer for Norway and then proceeded to Great Britain and France.

BANK NOTE FRAUD FOUND AT PEKING

Alleged Official Intended To Destroy Unauthorised Issue Of Currency

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Dec. 16.—The Peking Parliament's charges against the managers of the Bank of China to the effect that the Bank has been issuing new notes without authority for the past three or four months took an unexpected turn yesterday when it was learned that one of the officials of the Bank tried to destroy several chests of new notes so as to leave no evidence in support of the complaints made by Parliament.

Three members of the Lower House, all of them signatories of the impeachment bill against the managers of the bank, got wind of the attempted destruction of the new notes in time to prevent it and the officials in charge of the Bank are now in a worse position than ever.

Premier Chin Yun-peng who was at once informed of the effort of the Bank's management to conceal its guilt, is understood to be indignant over the incident and will insist upon a full investigation of the facts in the case with a view to the punishment of all those implicated in it. Furthermore the Ministry of Finance has now issued strict orders that no new notes shall be issued by the Peking office of the Bank of China pending the results of the investigations into the case.

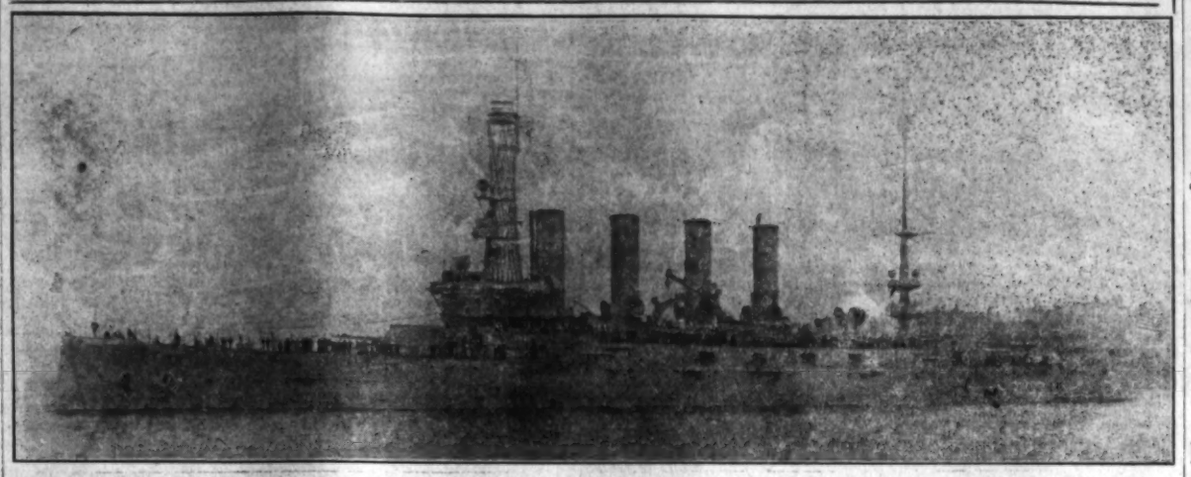
Mexican 'Generals' Are Made Prisoners

Government Reported To Have Quieted Disturbances In State Of Morelos

(Reuter's Service)

New York, November 22 (By Mail).—Mexico City, November 10.—Complete pacification of the state of Morelos by the capture of seven self-termed "generals" has been reported to the War Department by General Pablo Gonzales who is in charge of Federal military operations in the Southern part of the republic. The capture of the "Generals" was effected at Huautla after these leaders with more than a thousand men has been cornered in the hills for fifteen days. General Gonzales stated that valuable archives, dealing in detail with the exploits of Emiliano Zapata before he was killed, were taken.

South Dakota, New Flagship Of Asiatic Fleet, In Port



ADMIRAL GLEAVES AND STAFF TO PAY VISIT TO PEKING

Asiatic Fleet Chief Will Be Met At Nanking By Chinese Officials

ENTERTAINMENTS PLANNED

Elaborate Program Of Events Arranged At Capital For Naval Men

Admiral Albert Gleaves and his staff and family will leave here for Peking this morning at 7:55 o'clock by the Shanghai Nanking Railway. A special train will convey the party of 15 to Nanking, where it will be met by official representatives from the Northern Government to escort the officers to the Capital. An elaborate program of entertainment including audience with President Hsu Shih-chang has been arranged in Peking.

At the Shanghai North Station, an enthusiastic send-off has been arranged. A detachment of troops from the arsenal and the band of the Defense Commissioner will be in attendance. Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and his staff; Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways; United States Consul-General E. S. Cunningham and other American and Chinese officials will see the Admiral's party off.

The admiral accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Captain Blamer, and the Chief Flag Lieutenant and Consul-General Cunningham made an official call on Commissioner Yang Tcheng yesterday morning.

Admiral Gleaves and his staff and Mr. Cunningham were guests at a dinner given by Admiral K. K. Lang, Chief of the Chinese Admiralty, at the Carlton Friday night. Fifty prominent Americans and Chinese attended.

There will be religious services aboard the South Dakota at 10 o'clock this morning under the auspices of the Naval Y.M.C.A. Rev. Paul Hutchinson will conduct them and the soloist will be Miss Myra B. Olive.

This evening, also aboard ship, the South Dakota boys will be addressed by Dr. John Y. Lee, national director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who will tell them of China. Miss Mary McConnell will sing and Mr. Harold Edwin Easton will give a cello selection.

Rioting At Trinidad Reported To London

Uprising, Outgrowth Of Strike, Is Put Down By Force From Cruiser

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 14.—Telegrams from the Governor of Trinidad confirm the reports of rioting, which broke out in Tobago, where the cruiser Calcutta landed a force and the police fired on the rioters killing the ring-leader. The trouble in Trinidad began with a strike of stevedores. One person was killed in the rioting at Port of Spain. Returned soldiers were concerned in the disturbances, which ended when the stevedores were granted an advance of wages and resumed work. The country districts are still disturbed.

President Wilson Is Still Improving

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 13.—President Wilson is now able to walk with the assistance of a stick.

Kolchak Party Is Doomed Without New Chiefs, Says Officer Japan Deported

Kolchak, Denekin and the anti-Bolshevist military movement in Russia are doomed unless they get new Democratic leadership to succeed the present reactionary regime.

This is the conclusion of Major-General Alexis S. Potapoff, who has reached Shanghai from Japan, from which country he was deported on the ground that he "menaced the peace, order and safety of the Japanese Empire."

The real reason he was ejected from Japan, according to General Potapoff, was that he was in too close touch with American and other foreign representatives and was advising them against the Siberian policies the Japanese military group wanted to be followed.

General Potapoff held in the Tsar's Army the rank he now holds and was member of the Russian General Staff when Russia was active in the struggle against the Central Powers. He said yesterday:

"Kolchak is making Bolshevists by the wholesale and the Japanese military is helping him. The people were against Bolshevism but they are more opposed to reaction then they are to Bolshevism and in a choice between the two they are taking the Bolshevist side.

JAPAN CONTROLS NARIKINS

"Japan, since the advent of huge war profits, has drifted more and more into the control of the newly rich group. Narikins, they are called, and it is a good word. This narikin group want a bigger army in Siberia. They are the people who have caused Japan to spread out all over Eastern Siberia in the hope of grabbing more until now their military position is anything but good should European Russia really send an army and make a real advance.

"If that attack from the Bolshevists comes—but I don't like the term Bolshevists any longer for as I have said nearly all the democratic elements have now joined the Moscow Government against the reaction—when that attack comes you will see Korea and Mongolia and China giving every help against Japan. The Mongolians have turned against Japan because of the Mongolian state plotting of Semenoff, and Semenoff as the Japanese papers now state openly, is the 'hired man of the Japanese military.' Mongolia realises that as well as anyone.

"The Japanese people are no in favor of the narikin policy They want the army decreased. Living costs in Japan have gone up and the common people have enjoyed none of the war industry benefits. Those have gone to the new millionaires. The situation from the millionaires' viewpoint cannot be pleasant to contemplate.

COSTLY TO NIPPON

"Japanese troops don't like the Siberian cold. They are losing lives and it is costing a big sum. If they are called home the people and the press will ask questions. What about all this expense and loss? If they send more troops, America and the other powers will object and besides it will cost still more money. Yet, unless they withdraw, there is every prospect that they will be involved in the difficulties of

(Continued on Page 6)

Germany Is Seeking To Hold War Trials Within Own Borders

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—Herr von Lersner has communicated to the Peace Conference the text of a Bill passed by the German National Assembly on December 12. whereby Germans charged with war crimes shall be brought for trial, before the Imperial German courts, and not in Allied countries, as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles.

Situation In Turkey Is Causing Anxiety

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—A Reuter telegram announces that the situation in Turkey again gives cause for some anxiety. The Cabinet is under the influence of the Nationalists and its prestige is rapidly diminishing.

It is added that anti-British feeling is on the increase, especially in Western Anatolia, and that the Allies are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain effective control over the Turkish army.

Oil Strike Reported To Paris From Alsace

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, December 13.—The French Oil Controller states that a well sunk at Peschelbronn in Alsace is spouting thirty tons a day.

Italian Deputies Deny Recognition To Russian Soviet

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, Dec. 14.—The Chamber yesterday rejected by 289 votes to 124 the Socialist resolution in favor of immediate recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia and resumption of relations with Bolshevist Russia.

The Chamber unanimously adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne, after rejecting the Socialist resolution.

Signor Nitti, the Premier, replying in the debate, which the Socialists conducted with great heat, said that the Government would not become party to an international convention binding the future policy of Italy. He denied that Italy intended to take part in armed intervention in Russia. Lastly he declared that the existence of the two groups in Parliamant, the Socialist and Popular groups, would strengthen Parliament.

Tragedy In Wake Of Flight To Australia

Fate Of Missing Airman Not Known; Smith Gives Plane To Commonwealth

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Dec. 14.—Messrs. Vickers have instructed Captain Ross Smith to hand over the aeroplane in which he flew to Australia to the Commonwealth upon his arrival in Melbourne.

London, Dec. 14.—A wrecked aeroplane has been found off Corfu, without any occupant. The Logbook has been washed ashore from which it has been established that the machine was the Martinsyde piloted by Captain Howell, which left Hounslow on December 4 for Australia.

BIG MISSIONARY CONFERENCE WON OVER BY CHINESE

Delegates Take Control And Previous Plans Go Into The Discard

DR. CHENG NEW LEADER

New Movement Starts Modestly But With Support Of All Chinese

Plans previously proposed for the China-for-Christ Movement were thrown into the discard yesterday when the Chinese delegates to the missionary conference that has been meeting in the Union Church took the lead in passing resolutions which put the entire enterprise under Chinese control.

For five days the delegates had been attempting to find means whereby a forward movement of religious forces might be launched that held out hope of moving all China. Extensive reports had been adopted, and a skeleton program formed, but candor compelled the admission that there was little enthusiasm shown.

The closing session was devoted to a consideration of the financial requirements of the proposed plan. Money was to be drawn from America, that source of many a missionary collection. Then suddenly the Chinese delegates took the floor, and when the storm of debate died out an entirely new program had been adopted, with Chinese leadership, Chinese support, and to be financed largely by Chinese funds.

The new movement will probably be led by Dr. Cheng Ching-yu, with another Chinese as assistant general secretary. A committee of Chinese, to be appointed by David Z. T. Yui, will meet with the Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee, to form an Organising Committee for the movement. At least half of the members of this committee, which is to have charge of the enterprise will be Chinese.

It was stated that the China-for-Christ movement would retain a close connection with the Interchurch World Movement of the churches of America and with the China Continuation Committee.

HOPEFUL SIGN

The new movement under Chinese leadership will probably start on a modest scale, but with the united and enthusiastic support of all Chinese Christians it is expected to develop large proportions long before the end of the 5-year period set for its operations.

Chinese leaders at the conference last night did not hesitate to call the action which placed the movement under Chinese leadership the most hopeful and important in the history of mission work in this country. They predicted that the slogan, "China for Christ," when backed up by Chinese rather than foreign leaders, would sweep the country.

CHINESE PROPOSAL

Early in the day the Commission on Organisation and Finance brought in a report recommending a program to be developed by three stages, from a conservative beginning in 1920 to a comprehensive campaign, calling for the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, by the end of a 5-year period.

According to the proposal of the Commission the China Continuation Committee would act as the executive body of the new movement, and foreign workers and Chinese ministers would be drawn from the various missions and churches to carry on the work. As the program developed it was suggested that the large Interchurch World Movement in North America might come to its financial support.

After a morning of discussion the delegates re-assembled yesterday afternoon to find that the Chinese members of the Confer-

(Continued on Page 8)

WHITE HOUSE TO MAKE NO COMPROMISE ON TREATY

Senate Told President Will Make No Move To Relieve Situation

LODGE ANSWERED

Announcement Reply To His Call Upon Wilson To Take Action

REASON IS GIVEN

All Blame For Present State Of Affairs To Rest With Republicans

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 14.—The following statement has been issued from the White House: "The hopes of the Republican leaders in the Senate that the President will make some move which will relieve the situation as regards the treaty are entirely unfounded.

"The President contemplates no compromise or concession, but intends that the Republican leaders in the Senate shall continue to bear undivided responsibility for the fate of the treaty and the consequent present state of the world."

Senator Underwood expressed willingness to vote any peace measure on which general agreement was possible.

Lodge Wants Wilson To Submit Proposals

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the Senate today Senator Lodge urged that the President should submit proposals for a compromise, for ratification of the Peace Treaty, promising that Republicans would carefully consider them. Senator Underwood urged prompt ratification of the treaty because the present unsettled state of affairs was affecting American exports. He suggested the appointment of a Democratic and Republican Committee of conciliation. Senator Lodge rejected the suggestion and said that the only course open to President Wilson was to withdraw the Treaty and resubmit it with suggestions. The debate became heated. Senator Knox introduced the resolution which he and Senator Lodge had proposed in November declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany. Consideration of the resolution was postponed until Monday.

Powers Make No Move To Accept Reservations

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—The Petit Parisien states that, contrary to various reports which have appeared in the press, no move has been made by France and Great Britain at Washington with a view to the inclusion in the Peace Treaty of all or any of the reservations passed by the United States Senate.

Commons Gets Report Of Forces In Siberia

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 16.—Speaking in the House of Commons today, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the principal Allied forces in Russia were the American and Japanese contingents in Siberia. He declined to disclose the numbers, but said that the number of Japanese was considerable and increasing.

Reports that have reached Shanghai are that in November about 8,500 American troops and about 75,000 Japanese troops were in Siberia.

Former German Liners Damaged By Fires

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 16.—A fire has occurred in another ex-German liner, the Boonas, from Melbourne, lying at Albert dock. Serious damage has been caused.

A New York telegram states that serious damage has been done by a fire on the United States transport De Kalb formerly the German Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC TO BE HEARD IN SHANGHAI TODAY

Special Programs Announced In Honor Of Coming Yule Festival

MESSIAH WILL BE SUNG

Soloists And Choruses Are Prepared To Give Treat To People Here

Shanghai is to be treated to special Christmas musical programs today. Announcements have been made of programs that will certainly be attractive to lovers of music.

The American Song Service chorus has been working for several weeks on the Cantata "The Story of Bethlehem" by Spence and will give it at this time together with numbers vocal and instrumental. The soloists are Miss Myra B. Olive, Mrs. Frank Rawlinson, Miss Elizabeth Spencer, Mr. C. S. Keen and Mr. C. D. Giauque.

Besides the cantata there will be a collection of solo numbers from the "Messiah" by Miss Olive, Miss Spencer and Mr. Keen. Rev. M. T. Stauffer will give a brief address.

The service will be held in the large dining room of the Palace Hotel at 4:30 p.m. instead of 5 o'clock.

AT THE UNION CHURCH

An augmented choir will give a selection from Handel's "Messiah" at the Union Church this evening. The soloists will be Mrs. A. C. Godby, Mrs. H. Mathieson and Mr. E. J. Dingle.

The program is:

Recit.—'Comfort ye.'
Air.—'Every valley.'
Chorus.—'And the Glory.'
Recit.—'Behold a virgin shall conceive.'
Air and Chorus.—'O Thou that tellest.'
Chorus.—'For unto us.'
Air.—'Rejoice greatly.'
Recit.—'Then shall the eyes.'
Air.—'He shall feed His flock.'
Chorus.—'Surely He hath borne.'
Recit.—'They rebuke.'
Air.—'Behold and see.'
Chorus.—'Hallelujah.'

The music will begin at 6:30 o'clock, the ordinary service being shortened.

At The Holy Trinity Cathedral

Christmas Carols by the choirmen and choirboys of Holy Trinity Cathedral will make up the musical program of the Sunday Service League, 120 Szechuen Road, today. Rev. A. J. Walker dean of the Cathedral, will deliver an address "The Christmas Mystery." A special collection will be taken for the Yunnan Mission.

Obituary

Rev. H. N. Woo

Over 1,000 sympathetic friends attended funeral services for the Rev. H. N. Woo of the American Church Mission at the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell Road, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. P. N. Tsu officiated both at the chapel and the graveside at the Chinese Christians' Cemetery at Pont St. Catherine, West Gate. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott delivered the funeral oration.

The remains were taken from the residence of the deceased at Cc890 East Yuhang Road at 1:30 o'clock to the Church. A lengthy cortege was formed. After the service, the procession proceeded to the cemetery where interment took place.

In the death of the Rev. Woo, the American Church Mission loses its oldest and most active Chinese missionary for the last half a century. Mr. Woo has the distinction of being the first Chinese returned student and the only Chinese that ever served in the American Civil War and voted for Abraham Lincoln as United States President.

He is survived by a widow, a grandson and three great grand children.

Indian Is Charged With Forgery And Held In $500 Bail

Charged with forgery, an Indian, J. R. Sinha, appeared on remand in the British Police Court yesterday before Magistrate G. W. King. The case was again remanded after evidence for the prosecution was adduced upon application of Mr. J. G. Priestwood, counsel for accused, who reserved his cross-examination until the arrival of certain documents from Japan.

Mr. S. H. McKean, appearing for the prosecution, informed the Court that no further documents had arrived from Japan since the last adjournment, but believed that they were on their way.

Mr. K. W. Tribe of the passport department of the British Consulate-General testified that he saw the accused on November 27 when he wanted a passport for America. Witness asked him how he had arrived here without a passport and he could give no explanation. He produced a letter, purporting to have come from the office of the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, which appeared, he said, to have been altered, the date was changed from April 4 to December 9, while the stamp on the front had been rubbed out. On the back of the envelope there were two postmarks, either April 23 or 28.

Accused came back with a form of application for passport on the 28th and was told that his application would be referred to India, witness said, but he said that he was anxious to go to Japan to get back his papers, saying that he would go on without a passport.

Mr. J. C. Hutchinson of the British Consulate-General, told the Court that in November, Mr. Tribe handed him a letter addressed to Sinha. He saw accused on November 28 when he gave the letter back to the accused. Witness said that a confidential telegram had been received regarding the accused from the Indian Government, as a result of which the Japanese police were informed and then prevented accused from landing in their country. Accused was then sent back to Shanghai.

The bail for the accused was refixed at $500 in personal bond and another bond for the same amount by a British surety.

Deschanel Addresses French Chamber

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after his re-election by a large majority to the Presidency of the Chamber, M. Paul Deschanel declared that the first task before Parliament was to rebuild the finances of the country.

WE HAVE HIS CHRISTMAS GILLETTE

It's a man's gift—nothing could please him better.
If he already *has* a Gillette give him one of the new models:
The Aristocrat—in French Ivory—
The Bulldog—with the stocky grip—
A Traveling or Combination Set.
We have a wide range for choice—$5 up to $50.
For the acceptable *little* gift—a packet of new Gillette Blades, 50c. or $1.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
16 Nanking Road

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Two happy hawkers, Ah Nyi and Kwi Sung, were bobbing blissfully along Soochow Road, their baskets well laden with vegetables and their hearts filled with blissful anticipation of the samshu their profits would buy.

Ah, in the lead, didn't notice anything amiss until he heard a splash in the waters of Soochow creek. Turning, he saw a pair of legs, which seemed somehow familiar to him, waving frantically above the surface of the stream

"Ah," aspirated Ah.

"Yung Pao!" Sung sang and added that Mister Pao, who was standing nearby with an open countenance, had cast him—and his vegetables—on the waters.

Although it didn't take the gentleman of the musical name "many days" to return, he was not so quick as his exclamatory friend.

"Ah," repeated Ah,

"Pow," went his fist on Mr. Pao's nose, whereupon that individual did a Steve Brodie into the babbling brooklet.

Pao pow-wowed for peace but the belligerent ejaculator armed himself with a boathook and powed Pao in the face.

Pao, asserting himself to be the great-granduncle of the original Mr. Innocent Bystander, hollered bull.

"Ah," said the Mixed Court yesterday, "two months."

Then sang sweet music to Sung by letting him down with two weeks.

Because, he gravely assured the magistrates, he stayed safely up to his neck in the water until the fracas was finished.

CHINESE LEAVE FRANCE

(French Wireless Service)

Havre, December 19.—The British liner Belgic took on board 4,000 Chinese laborers, for Halifax.

Navy Radio Facilities To Be Opened To Press And Commercial Use

Navy radio facilities between the United States and the Far East will be thrown open to commercial and press despatches within a comparatively short time, it is believed by men who have been conducting a campaign before both houses of the American Congress to obtain better communication between this country and the United States.

As a result of a conference here some time ago between Carl Crow of this city and V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento, Calif., "Bee," a director of the Associated Press and one of the most influential newspapermen in America, a widespread campaign is being carried on in the United States and by business men in the Far East to bring about the success of the radio plan. That the chances for success are good is the opinion of Mr. McClatchy expressed in a letter to Mr. Crow.

MAY DECLARE EMERGENCY

It is being proposed that while Congress is debating over two proposed permanent measures regulating the matter, a temporary emergency bill be put into effect. Mr. McClatchy said:

"Supplementing my letter to you of October 10, from Washington, when I left Washington November 8, the situation was briefly this:

"All radio measures were before the two sub-committees, one in each house. The Secretary of the Navy had apparently tacitly consented to a plan under which the privately owned radio stations would be returned to their owners, but operation thereof would be controlled by a National Commission, so as to prevent interference on the part of one station with others, and authorisation is also to be given to the Navy Department to use its radio facilities for commercial purposes at rates not exceeding those exacted by private companies.

"The sub-Committees, I take it, are favorable to the principles indicated, but each Committee will probably formulate its own bill, and it will be some time before agreement is had upon such a bill, and its passage secured. In the meanwhile I have urged the sub-committees to agree upon and pass a temporary measure, which would authorise the Navy Department to use its facilities for commercial and news purposes, until such time as Congress shall have definitely decided upon its radio policy, and also fixing a rate for trans-Pacific news service, not exceeding six cents per word, or not exceeding the cost to the Department of such service. It has already been testified before the Committee by the Acting Director of Communications of the Navy, that the cost of such service would not exceed the rate which I have named."

MR. CURRY'S BILL

One of the bills relating to the subject, the one that appears to be receiving the greatest favor among business men, was introduced by Congressman Curry of California. It reads:

"A Bill authorising the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for commercial purposes, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, so far as consistent with the transaction of Government business, to permit the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for the transmission and reception of commercial messages for the immediate benefit of American maritime, press, and other interests, under regulations prescribed by him and he shall fix the rates for such service; Provided, That the rates to be charged for news messages for news associations and for individual newspapers shall not exceed a rate of 5 cents per word between the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and other Pacific and South Pacific Islands and the west coast of the United States, and shall not exceed a rate of 6 cents per word between Asia and Asiatic Islands and the west coast of the United States, and that press and commercial messages shall be entitled to as speedy transmission as the interests of the government will permit; Provided, further, That the transaction of commercial business by Government radio communication under the control of the Navy Department shall not be permitted where American owned and operated private radio stations of adequate power for the receiving and transmitting of messages between the transmitting or sending radio station and the radio station for final delivery are maintained and operated.

"Sec. 2. The receipts for such service shall be turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

COL. EMERSON HERE

Colonel George H. Emerson of the American Railway Mission in Siberia and Lieutenant O. A. Bjonerud arrived in Shanghai last night from Harbin after coming from Vladivostok. They are leaving soon for the United States.

Vanity Fair Stars Leave Stage; Open Dance Class Here

Steve And Mabelle Laurie To Make Shanghai Their Home

Steve and Mabelle Laurie, premier dancers with the Vanity Fair Company are leaving Mr. Warwick and will make Shanghai their home, it was announced yesterday. They have made arrangements to instruct classes in dancing on the ballroom floor at the Carlton Cafe in "off hours" during the day.

Laurie comes of the "dancing aristocracy," his father, George, having been known in both England and America for many years as a leader among exponents of the art of Terpsicore.

Three sons of the elder Laurie followed in his footsteps, Steve is here while James and Edward are dancing in London.

Steve Laurie came out to Africa for the Africa Theatres Trust and from there went to India as ballet master for Maurice E. Bandman. When that contract expired and he was preparing to return home, Laurie had an offer from Mr. Warwick and joined Vanity Fair.

In England Laurie was with the London Gaiety, Will Edwards' Gaiety, was second dancer in the Russian ballet and for two and a half years was partner to Rovodna. He attended the Grey Espernosa School of Dancing.

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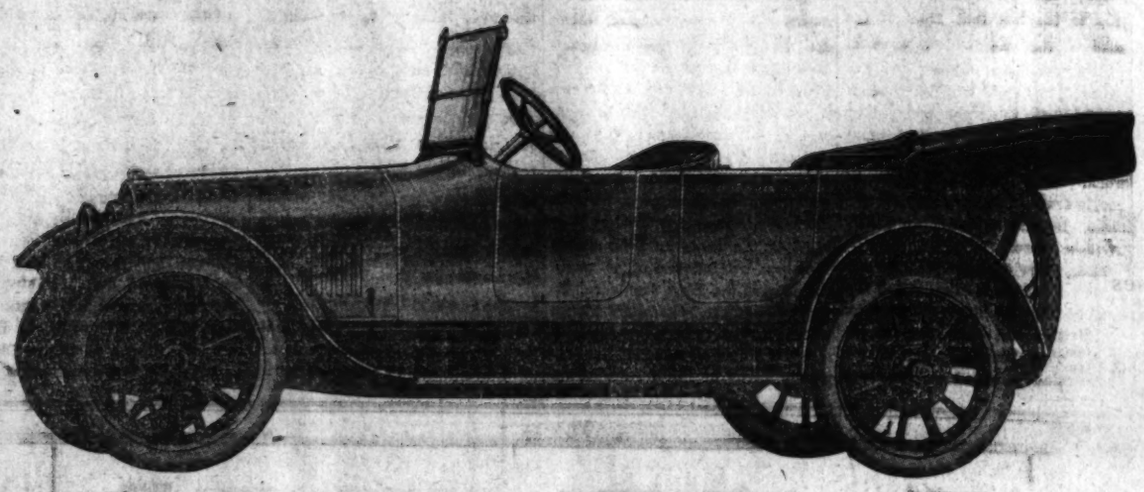

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S.H.

South Dakota Sailors Give Impressions Of Shanghai

The Shanghai edition of The Ess Dee, the weekly publication issued by the boys of the new Asiatic fleet flagship, South Dakota, came off the press yesterday and gives the sailors' first-hand impressions of Shanghai. Extracts follow:

As we dropped anchor at Shanghai, the first thing that impressed us was the number of boats everywhere in evidence. All China seems to be out boating. Thousands of sampans, godowns and other boats literally infest the Yangtsze and its tributaries and the thousand and one canals which infest it.

We soon learned that many of the people of China spend their lives on boats and very seldom set foot on shore, so crowded are they for living quarters. We notice all kinds of names on their boats and one thing in particular that attracts our attention is an eye painted on the side of many of them. The Chinese reasons: "Boats have no eye, can no see, have no see, can no walk."

ANENT SHANGHAI

"From this expression we soon learn that the Chinaman is superstitious. This superstition has hindered China more than any one thing in making progress and keeping abreast of things. Superstitions provails in every walk of life, the whole of China is undermined with it, and one of the great tasks missionary effort and endeavor is doing, is overthrowing this superstition and placing China on a firmer religious basis, freed from superstition.

But what of Shanghai, "The Paris of the East"? If we were to go ashore and just keep to the bund, not going away from the foreign secton we might think we were in London, walking along the Thames, or in Paris, walking along the Seine, or even in New York on Riverside Drive. The Consulate buildings, the banks and many of the foreign offices vie with those of any large western city in appearance and splendor. When the Westerner found out he was to go to Shanghai and spend his days there, he said to himself, "If I must live in the East, I will bring the west along out with me," and so he has. Said a young American debutante, "It seems to be the most fashionable place in the Far East," and so it is in one sense of the word. No better balls are ever given than some of the hotels afford in this metropolis. Throw a bunch of Russians, French, Americans and English together with a good sprinking of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese and you will find they will start a big time. They have in Shanghai. The young men have learned how to turn night into day quite well. They seemed to have shortened the working day and lengthened the night until our fashionable hotel in Shanghai seems a blaze of light until the wee hours of the morning.

THINGS TO SEE

But as sailors and Americans who expect to be in Shanghai very seldom we do not care to spend much time in the foreign section; what we wish to see, and are going to see, are the sights of the city and to see these we turn our footsteps toward the native city. The first thing that strikes us forcibly is the fact that the native city has walls all about it. There are three and one-half miles of these walls with six gates. This city was first heard of in 1015 A.D. and has changed very little in the past nine hundred years. The streets are narrow and ill-smelling. During the great Taiping Rebellion some years ago it was held by the Triad Rebels but in 1855 the English and French drove these Rebels out of the city and took possession of it.

But you still ask, "What is there to see in China? Are there no sacred islands, no temples or shrines such as we saw in Japan?" First, let us go to see the statue of Li Hung-chang. Li Hung-chang was one of the ablest, most unscrupulous and most powerful men in all China for some fifty years. In 1864 he first came into prominence when with the "Ever victorious army" of "Chinese Gordon" he was instrumental in putting down the Taiping Rebellion. He was made an earl, was made commander of the Chinese Imperial forces, head of the Naval administration and Viceroy of the Capitol province of Chihli in rapid succession, thus having in importance a place next to the ruler. He brought on the war with Japan and when Japan won—Li lost. He was however recalled to negotiate a treaty with England for Weihaiwei and did his work much better than perhaps any other man would have been able to do at that time. He toured the world and was received royally in England, United States and France. When he returned he became head of the foreign office holding this until his death in 1901. He amassed a great wealth by his unscrupulous dealings in politics, but on the whole was a leader and a man of whom China can well be proud.

And then there is the old Mandarin Tea House. This tea house is not imposing, but is interesting, due to the fact that from it the pattern for the willow ware of China has been taken. To the sailor it looks old and dingy as it stands along the beach buffeted by wind and wave, but as we look at it let us remember that all over the world every day thousands of people are looking at a copy of this same Mandarin Inn, on their "Willow Ware."

Then, there are also the Pagodas of China. China is often called the land of Pagodas although the visitor to Shanghai sees very few of them. They have been left to go to rack and ruin and very few remain, even in the native city, in any kind of repair. One of the largest Pagodas in all China and kept in the best state of repair is to be found at Soochow, a three hours ride from Shanghai, along the Grand Canal. The circumference of the base of the tower is two hundred feet. It consists of two walls, an inner and outer between which the staircase winds to the summit. There are nine stories each containing within the inner wall a spacious chamber paved with limestone flags, and entered at each of its eight sides by an arch. These chambers remind one of so many churches of the Holy Sepulchre. In the walls of the Pagoda are niches which at one time may have contained the idols of Buddha. Strange to say many of these Pagodas do not appear to be plumb but are built somewhat like the leaning tower of Pisa. Since so many of them are built along creeks and waterways, they were supposed in the first instance to be built to serve as beacons to announce the approach of an invading army or fleet. More likely most of them were built by men fired with religious fervor as towers sacred to Buddha as so many of them are builded near temples and monasteries to Buddha. They represent to the Chinese what the minaret represents to the Turk or the Gopura to the Hindoo. But like the temple and other shrines in China they are in a state of decay as all of China seems to be dying or in a moribund state, religiously speaking.

SPARROW CANARIES

Did you see many Chinese running around with bird cages in their hands, watch out or they will sell you a bird. One sailor bought one of these birds which he thought was a prize songster. He brought him aboard ship and noticing how dirty he was he thought to give him a bath, when much to his surprise all the yellow came off and he found he had nothing but a sparrow. The Chinese had another bird sing when he sold him the bird and had the sparrow all painted up with nice yellow paint to make him look like a canary. Yes, in reality the Chinese are great bird fanciers, the variety matters little whether it be a hawk, pigeon, phesant, parrot or canary. The bird market is one of the most interesting parts of any of their cities as it is the most interesting part of the Shanghai market and one would miss quite a good deal were he not to get a glimpse of this part of Shanghai.

There is just one more thing we would like to mention in this short article and that is the Chinese Dragon. Many of the sailors from America and England have had Chinese tatooers, fix this horrible animal over various parts of their body. You have seen the dragon in the flag of China. You have seen it on kimonos and many of the works of art of China. What does it represent? To the Chinese, the dragon is the emblem of Imperial power. During the reign of the emperors it was the symbol of what pertained to the emperor. His person was called the "dragon's person." His countenance, the "dragon's face" and so on. The dragon reserved for Imperial use in designs on furniture, porcelain and clothing, was depicted with five claws while the one for common use had four claws.

There were all kinds of dragons to the Chinese and they were and still are very real to them. They have a dragon who takes the place of Neptune and sends rain and waters the thirsty land. Another dragon is the bob-tailed dragon which causes whirlwinds. The district around Hongkong is known as Kowloon, or nine dragons, probably so named from the range of hills which like monsters spread their sinuous course along the coast. The nine dragons are a favorite number among the Chinese.

Shanghai is our first glimpse of China and these are the things which have made the most impression on us in these few days. Suffice it to say that we are all deeply interested and wish to know more about this wonderful country of 450,000,000 peoples and this city of almost a million.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH BOTHER. I REALLY CAWNT BE ANNOYED - THIS IS MY SANCTUM
OH LIKE THAT EH- HES BUSY IS HE- WELL IM BUSY AFTER THIS TOO WHEN THAT GUY CALLS ME UP FOR BASEBALL PASSES
NO I ADMIT THAT THE DRESSING ROOM IS NO PLACE FOR A NEWSPAPER MAN AND TELL THAT HAM THAT THE PRESS BOX IS NO PLACE FOR AN ACTOR
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO SEE THE HAM ACTOR WHO IS A BASEBALL NUT AND WHO CANT ENJOY THE GAME UNLESS HE SITS WITH THE REPORTERS IN THE PRESS BOX.

Correspondence

The Fire At Siccawei

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS:

Permit us to thank you for the details and articles of sympathy which you have inserted in your paper in connection with the disastrous fire which occurred at the Tousewei Orphanage on last Tuesday night.

All the marks of sympathy which were expressed to us during these sad days from the French and foreign residents as well as from Chinese, have touched us very deeply, and have proved of great consolation. In the name of the Fathers and Brothers, the orphans and workmen of Tousewei, I therefore wish to express to these friends our sincere gratitude.

Allow us also to thank the firemen from the Central Station and the station on Rue Pottier who came to our assistance, and who for six solid hours fought the fire. It is due to their courage and good work that the losses sustained were not greater, and we owe to their efforts especially the unexpected preservation of the museum of antiquities.

Many fire brigades from the Chinese city also responded to the alarm signal and offered their services. To them also are due our thanks.

Our orphans and the 200 men employed in the destroyed workshops will have it always at heart to pray for those who so bravely saved them, and also to the friends, who, from the first hour sought to console and help them in their immediate wants. It is unnecessary to add that we ourselves shall often remember this, and that we shall associate ourselves with them in this pleasant duty. I am, Yours faithfully,

E. M. Beauce, S. J.
Rector of Siccawei.

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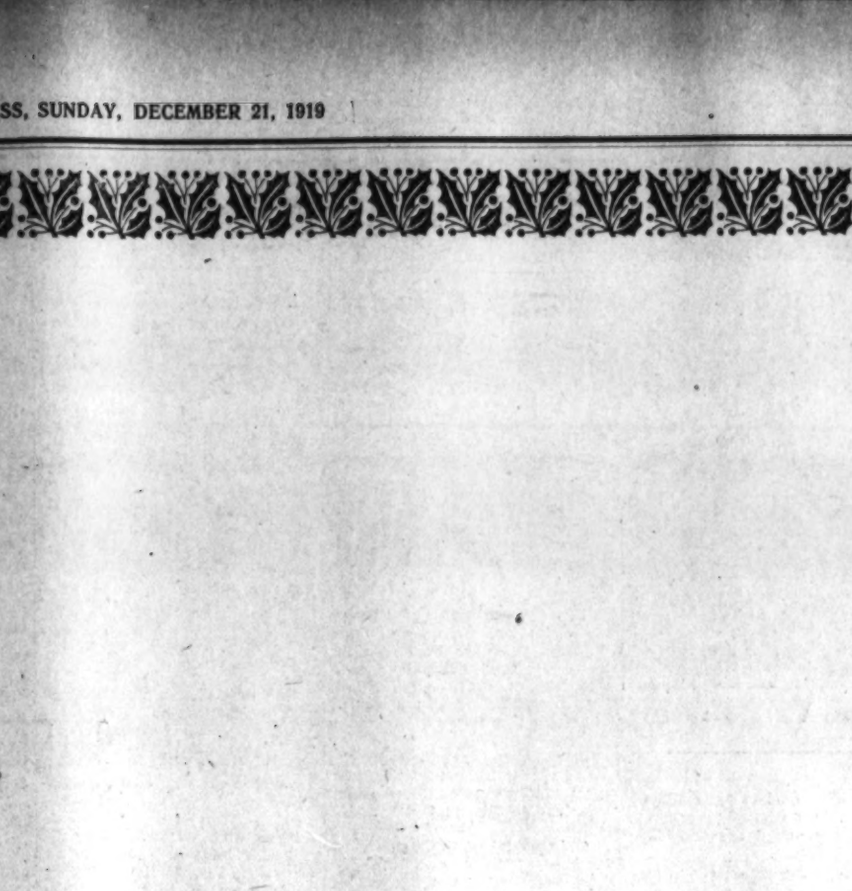

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Kolchak Party Is Doomed Without New Chiefs, Says Officer Japan Deportea

General Potapoff Declares Poor Leadership Makes Bolshevists By Wholesale Among Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

guerilla warfare spread over vast stretches of country and indefinite time."

General Potapoff at the outbreak of the Revolution was the leader of the troops in Petrograd. For the first few days he was the supreme military commander in Russia and might perhaps have remained so. Instead he says he surrendred his authority to the newly formed first revolutionary government under Professor Milukoff. He was at once made a member of the Duma and head of the Duma Commission. In May of that year, while affairs were still going smoothly with the new Kerensky Government he started on a mission to America. This was at the time the Root Mission was starting for Russia. He met Senator Root in Harbin and Colonel Stevens of the American Railway Mission in Vladivostok. Before he was ready to sail, the Bolshevist revolution broke out and his mission was no longer of any use.

VICTOR AT MEMEL

General Potapof was very high in Russian military circles. He was born in Kronstadt, in 1872. To distinguish him from Potapof, War Minister of the Bolshevik Government, he is known now sometimes as "Potapof Memelsky," from his victory in the battle of Memel, sometime as "Potapof Mitavsky" for another victory he won against the Germans, and "Potapof Latishesky" because of his work in the organisation of the Lettish troops.

As a student in the University he entered the army as a volunteer. Having finished the Military School at Kiev, he was assigned as a Sub-Lieutenant to the Field Artillery. Three years later he was transferred to the Imperial Life Guard Volinsky Regiment, which later was the first regiment to revolt. While there he graduated from the Military College and was transferred to the General Staff.

General Alexis Potapoff

During the past 19 years General Potapof has served as military observer in or has been actively engaged in practically every war that has occurred anywhere during that period.

While keenly interested in Russia and being willing to offer every assistance in his power, General Potapof says he is not connected with any political party or group in Siberia, being what he calls, "neutral and independent," although at present an exile.

Sino-Bolivian Pact Is Signed At Tokio

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 17.—Chuan Ching-ko, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Tokio, acting under instructions from the Central Government, has just signed a commercial treaty with the Bolivian Minister to Japan. This treaty is the result of negotiations that have extended over several weeks and is expected to prove valuable to Chinese citizens in Bolivia in that it provides for the interchange of diplomatic and consular representatives.

Bolivia will, it is understood, soon appoint a Minister who will represent her in both China and Japan, spending one half of his time in each country according to the precedent established by Sweden and Norway.

News Brevities

The annual general meeting and election of officers of the American Association of China will be held in the rooms of the United States Court for China at 5:15 p.m. on Friday, December 29, 1919.

* * *

A mafoo who abused his horse and drove recklessly near Sincere's on Nanking Road was sentenced to ten days imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court, Mr. Adams and Mr. Griffin lodged the complaint against him.

* * *

Mr. Stanley Heller, an automobile expert from New York, arrived a few days ago by the Nile to take up a position with Honigsberg and Co., the well-known automobile house.

* * *

The Butterfield and Swire steamer Foochow, which was slightly damaged Friday night when jute burned in the number one hold, will sail for Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Dairen at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

* * *

Brigadier-General C. D. Bruce, former Captain Superintendent of the municipal police, is expected to return to Shanghai today.

* * *

A brass tablet in memory of the boys of the Thomas Hanbury School who fell in the war will be unveiled Tuesday afternoon at 12:45 o'clock at the school, following the annual distribution of prizes which takes place at noon. The British and French Consul-Generals, Messrs. J. W. Jamieson and M. H. A. Wilden, will be present.

* * *

Dr. Oltman, one of the most prominent of the missionaries in Japan, will speak at the missionary prayer meeting on Monday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the Union Church Hall. Dr. Oltman has been secretary of the Federated Missions in Japan and is now working on the survey for the Interchurch World Movement with reference to that country. He has been for many years deeply interested in the work for lepers, and has taken a prominent part in theological education.

* * *

The tenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Alma Estates, Ltd., will be held at 71 Szechuen Road Monday, December 29, at 4 o'clock. The report of the directors and accounts to September 30 will be presented and ordinary business will be transacted. The transfer books of the company will be closed from December 22 to 29, both days inclusive.

* * *

The Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Company, Ltd., will hold its ninth annual general meeting of shareholders at 2 Kiukiang Road on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the report and accounts for the year ended September 30 will be presented.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Las Ross Collieries Company, Ltd., will be held at 2 Victoria Terrace, Tientsin, on Tuesday afternoon, December 30, at 4 o'clock. All holders of bearer warrants intending to be present at the meeting must send in particulars of their scrip at least two days before the meeting to the secretaries, Kent and Mounsey.

* * *

The case of Szu Tuh, charged with attempting to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with a worthless check for $100 was remanded to the British assessor by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Three Chinese were sentenced yesterday in the Mixed Court on a charge of conducting a lottery and obstructing the police. When a raid was made on a lottery headquarters in Yangtszepoo Road the operators fled and one of the defendants is said to have interfered with the pursuers' progress. He was sentenced to four months. On the way to the station with the obstructor the police encountered one of the agents of the lottery and took him along. When they arrived at the station they found the organiser of the lottery peering through the gate. The agent got four months and the organiser six months.

TENYO OUT TODAY

Passengers for the steamer Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty today at 2 p.m. for Japan, Honolulu and San Francisco. The vessel brings 63 passengers for Shanghai from Hongkong. Mail to go by this vessel if so marked will be despatched from the American Post Office, closing at 12 noon today. Letters despatched on the Empress of Russia December 27, however, will arrive at the same time.

JAPANESE PAPER HITS AT AMERICA

Hankow Journal's Views About Affairs In Mexico Have Merit Of Novelty

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 15.—The Hukuang Hsin Pao, Japan's leading vehicle for the molding of Chinese public opinion at Hankow, has published the following editorial with regard to America's dealings with Mexico:

"Is it not the United States of America that advocates righteousness and justice in the Orient? And yet the world had not yet finished talking about American chivalry in upholding the weak when the news of the American-Mexican question become public.

"The present internal discord in Mexico is far more serious than that in China; and whenever there has been trouble in Mexico it has been in connection with the United States. Hence what a tremendous difference there is between the activities of the United States in Mexico and Japan's peaceful and friendly policy in China?

"Had the United States given up all her wild ambitions in the Far East, had she not attempted various means of fooling the young Chinese and of stirring up ill-feeling between China and Japan, conditions in the Orient would be much better than they are now and would, indeed, be paradise compared to those in Mexico. The United States has been dealing with Mexico with a firm hand, while in China she has adopted the stealthy movements of the 'leopard or the wolf,' although possessing the heart of the 'devil.' How, then, is there any righteousness or justice in her policy towards Mexico and China?

"The American-Mexican question is becoming more serious all the time; and, although the Americans are not yet pressing Mexico hard, it is hard to say how America will deal with the Mexicans in the event that the Mexican Government opposes America's policies.

"We should not merely talk 'righteousness and justice' while putting the blame for all evil on others. The Americans should wake up and realise this."

Soldiers Overrun Trains To Peking

Due To Military, Conditions On Line From Hankow Growing Worse

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 15.—Travel conditions on the Kinhan Railway between Peking and Hankow, which have been bad for the past two years are getting steadily worse. The soldiers and officers along the line board the trains without tickets, oust travelers from the first class compartments and do as they please while they are on the trains. The conductors, station-masters and other officials of the railway have no power to stop them from "owning" a train or a station while they are in it; and civilian travelers, including many foreigners, are suffering accordingly.

In this connection a foreigner who recently arrived in Peking from Hankow states that at one of the intermediate stations a Chinese general and 12 soldiers boarded the train. The general went to the dining car and was partaking of liquid nourishment when the conductor entered and asked him for his ticket. The general was too furious for utterance when he first heard this apparently reasonable request, but finally gathered his wits sufficiently to summon his body-guard of 12 men from the adjoining third class car.

The faithful twelve arrived, were ordered by their chief to fix bayonets and then, still under orders, prodded the conductor with the business end of these weapons and marched him out into a freight car, where he spent the rest of the journey.

Boycott Jap Goods, Chinkiang Students Cry To Merchants

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Chinkiang, China, Dec. 19.—The Students of all the schools of Chinkiang had a union meeting at the recreation grounds here to stimulate interest in the boycott of Japanese Goods. A great throng gathered and many merchants were induced to do their patriotic part in the matter.

Students for several days have been making speeches from the street corners to great crowds and the people give them a sympathetic hearing.

There are a good many places where Japanese goods still can be bought. The merchants do not display them and say they have not bought any goods recently from Japan.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

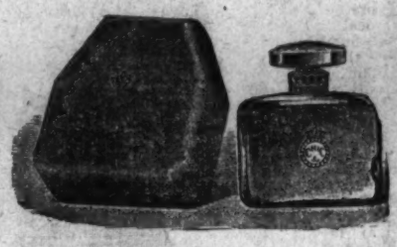
are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

DAINTY PERFUME GIFTS

LOVELY FLOWER ODOURS EXHIBITED IN GRACEFUL BOTTLES AND CHARMING PRESENTATION CASES



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We have the very latest in Toys, Games and Novelties

Ives' Toys Make Happy Boys — Toys for the Serious Minded Boys

New shipment of Toys just arrived per S.S. "Arna." We have the finest show of Scientific and Select Toys in Shanghai.

"IVES" Struktiron Sets

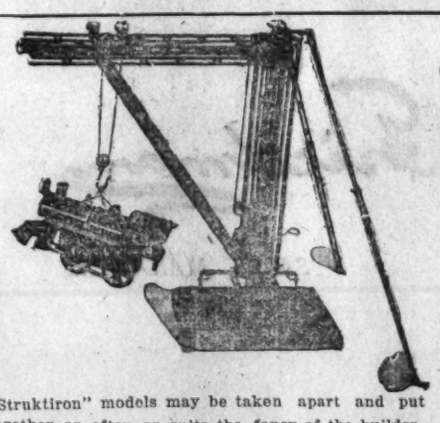
Made of steel for building mechanical toys, engines, cranes, swing bridges, etc., etc.

Complete with Electric Motor

No. C.	....	$6.50
No. D.	....	9.50
No. E.	....	14.50
No. F.	....	19.50
No. G.	....	29.50
No. H.	....	39.00

Nos. D. to H. with Electric Motor

Most Instructive Toy Made



"Struktiron" models may be taken apart and put together as often as suits the fancy of the builder.

"NOVLART" Stencil Pictures

With the aid of the Novlart Outfit anyone can produce charming pictures without the use of Crayons, Brushes or Pencil. Anyone can easily and quickly produce artistic pictures in the form of Postcards, Calendars, Greeting Cards, etc.

No lessons or knowledge of drawing required.

Sets $2.00 and $3.75

Extra Stencils 3, 4 and 5, 40 the pkt.
,, Paper 8 by 5, 40 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 by 4, 85 ,, ,,
Cakes of Novlart Blue or Brown

Price 40 cts. each

Can Build Hundreds of Models

The TOY for BOYS

The Toy Like Structural Steel EDUCATIONAL, FASCINATING, ALWAYS NEW

The Toy for Young Engineers

Set. 1, $2.00 Set 2, $3.50 Set 3, $5.50 Set 4, $8.50
No. 5, $12.50 No. 6, $15.00 No. 7, $27.00

MOTOR CAR

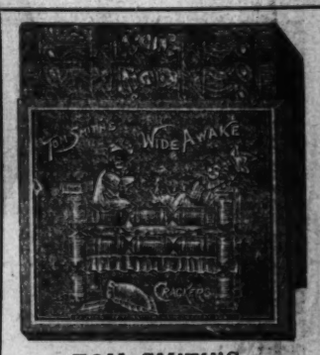
Well-made with rubber tyres, Painted Green. Small size for boy of 4 or 5 years of age.

Price $27.00

TINSEL ORNAMENTS

Sparkling, 3 yard lengths. Silver Gold, Pink, Green and Lavender

10 and 15 cts. each



TOM SMITH'S FAMOUS CRACKERS

65 cts, 75 cts., $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50, $5.25 & $6.50 box

"PRIMUS" Engineering Sets

When is a Toy not a Toy? The answer is "When it's a PRIMUS Engineering Outfit, 'for that's a great deal more than a toy."

The PRIMUS outfit consists of a number of parts of wood and metal, each one perfectly made, correct in design and interchangeable. There are steel girders, strips, brackets, wood house sides, doors, hinges, handles—all perfectly proportioned.

IT'S WOOD AND IRON

Price $9.50

GILBERT NEW WHEEL

Great Fun for Boys.

Racers, Go-carts, Coasters, Gliders, etc.

Large size $16.00

Build Your Own Wheel Toys.

Iron and wood, complete in box for building.

Small size $9.50

GILBERT BRIKTOR

Latest toy out. Metal building toy. Educational instructive, fascinating. For building houses, churches, factories, etc.

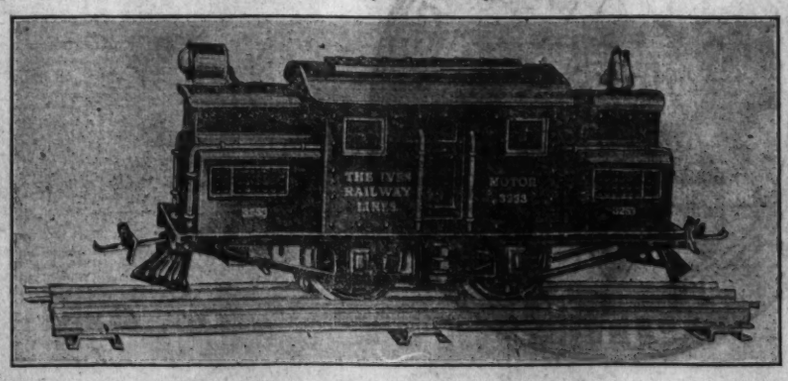
BOX OF WOOD TRAIN SET

Engine and tip trucks; nicely painted and strongly made

Price $10.00

Price $9.50

IVES ELECTRICAL RAILWAYS



Best Miniature Electric set ever made. The frame is of rigid iron and cannot bend. Beautifully constructed and an ideal plaything for the serious minded boy.

From $10.50 to $78.00

BOY'S TRICYCLES

Rubber tyres. American make.

Price $10.75, $12.00, $17.50, $21.50 and $27.00

BOXES OF BEADS AND EMBROIDERY SETS

Containing beads, silks, scissors, needles, etc.

$3.50, $6.00 and $11.50

5% Discount for Cash. WEEKS & CO., LTD. SHANGHAI HANKOW

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this Store will remain open until 7 o'clock.

RUSSIAN FORCES ENTER TURKESTAN AND ROB CHINESE

Report Forwarded To Peking Of Recent Invasion In District Of Hohsien

LIVESTOCK CARRIED AWAY

Protest Lodged With Consul At Ili Found To Be Of No Avail

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Dec. 16.—According to reports received by the Ministry of War from Chinese Turkestan, Russian forces under the command of an officer named Sataroff recently invaded Chinese territory in the vicinity of Hohsien and carried away by force nearly 300 horses, 250 cows and a considerable number of sheep. General Yang Tsenghsin, the Tuchun of Turkestan, at once lodged a protest with the Russian Consul at Ili, but states that this protest was, as usual, without avail, the Russian official being powerless in the matter.

The Turkestan Tuchun has now requested the Government to take the matter up with the Russian Legation at Peking in the hope that henceforth means may be devised for preventing the constant depredations by Russian armed forces upon the territory of Chinese Turkestan. In local military circles, however, but little faith is pinned upon the efficacy of such negotiations, and it is thought that the only solution of the present difficulties lies in the effective policing of the Russian frontiers by the Chinese forces at the disposal of the Turkestan Tuchun.

The Tuchun of Chinese Turkestan has telegraphed to the Central Government pointing out that the Sino-Russian Commercial Treaty will expire next year and recommending a number of changes in it previous to its renewal. These changes affect those provisions relating to export and import of goods to and from Russia by Russian merchants and provide for terms more favorable to the Chinese with regard to the interchange of merchandise.

At a recent Cabinet meeting the suggestions of the Turkestan Tuchun came up for discussion and were referred to the Ministries of the Interior, Finance and Agriculture and Commerce for consideration. Upon the receipt of a final report from these three ministries the Government will take final action on the Tuchun's proposals, whereupon those changes that the Government may desire to incorporate in the new treaty will be turned over to the Foreign Office for discussion with the Russian Legation.

Japanese Want Hunan Rice Embargo Lifted

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, Dec. 16.—The Japanese Legation at Peking recently requested the Government to raise the rice embargo at Hunan so that rice might be exported to Japan and stated in its request that, as rice had already been exported in large quantities from Hunan to Hongkong and other places, there was no logical reason for maintaining the embargo to the obvious disadvantage of Japanese traders.

In reply to the inquiries resulting from this request Tuchun Chang Ching-yao of Hunan has now informed the Government that the Hunan rice embargo is and always has been in force. Some time back a special permit was issued to export 160,000 piculs of rice for the use of the Chinese residents of Canada, Macao and Hongkong and a second special export license was granted for the shipment of 840,000 piculs of rice for relief of the shortage in Peking and Tientsin.

According to Tuchun Chang Ching-yao these exports were made according to both law and treaty stipulations, and the demand of the Japanese Legation is therefore unwarranted.

YALE MEN PLAN XMAS REUNION

Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock a Yale dinner will be held at Yih Ping Shang Restaurant, corner of Thibet and Hankow roads.

All Yale men of Shanghai and those from outports who are spending their Christmas vacation in town are cordially invited to attend this dinner. This is the last reunion of Yale men for 1919.

There are some two dozen Yale men in Shanghai, among them are Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Mr. M. Y. Chung and Mr. H. K. Murply of Dana and Murply, architects.

General Von Kluck Lauds Marshal Joffre

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—The Echo de Paris publishes an interview with General von Kluck, who pays a tribute to Marshal Joffre, his victor at the Marne, to Marshal Foch and to General de Castelnau, (who is now a member of the Chamber of Deputies).

ALASKA SEEKING MANY NEW LAWS

List Of Things Territory Is Asking From Congress Is Published

(Reuter's Service)

New York, November 22 (By Mail).—Alaska has a big order for Congress to fill. Recently a bi-monthly bulletin issued by the territorial government's bureau of publicity drew up a list of things the Northern territory asks Congress to do. The list follows:

Restore the national forests to the public domain or, at least, allow the establishment of industry therein. The pulp industry is anxious to start but is kept out.

Open up the oil lands to exploitation and exploration. Extend the coal laws of the United States to Alaska.

Give the territory jurisdiction over the fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals.

Consolidate all governmental authority in one executive, thereby eliminating conflicting jurisdiction.

Remove the restriction on export of birch timber from the public domain.

Establish a constabulary.

Assign coast guard or naval ships to constant duty in Alaska waters to assist in the enforcement of law and to be available for rescue work.

Assist the farmers by loaning them money.

Increase telegraph service.

Restore the mail contract system of shipping mail by freight and express.

Make larger appropriations for highways.

Give the Indians better opportunities for learning trades and establish sanitariums for them.

Give Alaska aids to navigation commensurate with trade demands.

Establish the musk-ox industry thereby making waste lands productive.

Give Alaska the same opportunity to develop that was accorded the Western Territories, now the Western States.

Albanians Despair Of Their Future

Premier Turkan Pasha Voices His Countrymen's Disappointment In President Wilson

By Edwin L. James

Paris, Nov. 9.—Through the corridors of the Peace Conference a forlorn old man may be seen now and then walking with shoulders bowed, as if bent by a load carried for a long time. Once he was the associate and friend of Tsar and Emperor. In those days lackeys bowed and scraped when he came near, and royal gates swung open for him. But it is different now. He represents merely a small nation—a small nation caught between the ambitions of larger nations, a pawn in the big game, a little weight in the balance. So nobody pays much attention to him.

This old man is Turkan Pasha, sometime Ambassador of Turkey, in what was then St. Petersburg, where he was an intimate of Tsar Nicholas, and before that Turkish Minister in Vienna, where he went after service in Madrid. He is now Premier of Albania, and as he walks in front of the closed door of the Peace Conference he peddles his fading hopes of that section of the Balkans which thought it was a small nation.

As he speaks in diplomatic language one might read in his shrewd old eyes some fervid opinions of the new diplomacy which has come to the world and his regrets of the passing of the old diplomacy which, whatever its faults, got results of a kind. It is Albania's complaint that it has got no results from the Peace Conference.

Turkan Pasha invited me to luncheon the other day, and I went. We talked and talked. As if of set purpose at regular intervals he expressed in studied sentences his high regard for America; but these compliments merely punctuated his complaints about how Albania had been treated. He seemed especially to resent President Wilson's agreement that in the settlement of the Adriatic question Italy should have a mandate for Albania. He made it clear that of all nations in the world the Albanians disliked the Italians. He said they preferred an American mandate, but if that could not be, they would like to have some other mandatary than Italy.

Now the Albanian settlement proposed by Wilson has gone into the Conference's well-filled waste basket. It now appears that the Conference is going to adjourn without settling the Fiume problem, and that means without settling the whole Adriatic question. It is going to be left, in all probability, to the Foreign Offices of the different powers, and what Turkan Pasha wants to find out is what will happen to Albania in the meantime. Italian and Greek troops are occupying the country now, and he wants to know if they are to stay there, and under what terms. He appears to be getting little satisfaction.

The Albanians are very despondent about the situation. They were counting on America to look out for them, but that faith has been shaken. They do not expect the French Foreign Office to stand in Italy's way if Italy wants to keep troops in Albania. They have no assurances from the British Foreign Office. As Turkan Pasha explained, Albania needs some powerful nation to play the big brother, but she wants to have something to do with the selection of that protector. Nobody seems to consult her.

"Why don't you take it up with the League of Nations?" I asked him.

"I had forgotten about that," he replied.

Germans Reported To Be Out Of Baltic

(French Wireless Service)

Berlin, December 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Rossbach detachment reached German territory on December 16, thus completing the repatriation of German troops from the Baltic provinces.

German French Wires Again In Service

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Dec. 15.—The telegraph service between France and Germany is about to be resumed. The French, German, English, Italian and Japanese languages are allowed, but no code messages.

Two Shopkeepers Guilty Of Arson Given Heavy Fine

Two shopkeepers charged with arson at their store in Broadway were found guilty in the Mixed Court yesterday and sentenced to pay fines of $300 each or spend three months in jail. Their assistant, who was arrested with them, was released.

Japanese Assessor and Magistrate Loh were sitting in the case. Mr. Rose appeared for the defendants, Mr. Faithfull for the complainant.

One Year's Leave Given S. K. Tsao

A year's leave has been granted by the directors of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. to Mr. S. K. Tsao, general secretary of the association for the last 20 years. Mr. Tsao has had no regular furlough since his connection with the movement and the strennous work coupled with illness last summer made it imperative that he should rest.

Mr. Tsao, it is understood, will visit United States shortly.

Get His Christmas Gillette from Us

The Gillette is a hobby of ours —the year 'round.

Our Christmas stocks are especially complete—the right Gillette for every man.

Prices $5 to $50.

Blades in 50c. and $1 packets.

A man's ideals of appearance, comfort and efficiency make a Gillette welcome in his toilet equipment.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
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"FORMAZONE"

A Phosphorus Fruit and Iron Aerated Beverage.

A reliable aperient Tonic and splendid body-builder, having genuine medicinal properties.

Invaluable in cases of General Debility, Anaemia, Constipation and *during convalescence from Influenza.*

May be used freely by old or young at any time.

Especially prepared under qualified supervision by

Watson's Mineral Water Co.

Telephones: Factory, 134 North Szechuen Road, North 795
Town office and Depot, Central 2726.

WINES AND CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS

Get yours at "The Home of Delicacies"

FRENCH WINES
Red and White

CALIFORNIA SWEET WINES
Large assortment at prices ranging from $0.75 to $1.25 per bottle

CHAMPAGNES
At reduced prices

HAVANA AND DUTCH CIGARS
Choice selection now displayed. Cigar connoisseurs are invited to inspect our varied stock. During Christmas Week, we will allow a special discount of 5% on these Cigars.

Your Gain!

Everything in the way of Table Delicacies to help you make
A Real Winner of Your Christmas Dinner!

COME - SEE - TASTE!

I. SHANNIN & CO.

100 Szechuen Road — Corner Jinkee Road — Phone Central 1483

WALK-OVER CHRISTMAS GIFTS

A pair of WALK-OVER boots or shoes will make a very satisfactory gift. Christmas comes but once a year, so while you are buying your gifts, why not see that they are something useful?

WALK-OVER Shoes are always useful and are admired by all people. With a pair of WALK-OVERS on your feet, every day seems like Christmas. Buy *yourself* a present.

For your gifts we can supply you with a *Christmas Certificate* which can be presented to anyone; they can call and personally select the style desired and be properly fitted.

See a few of the Styles in our Windows

Silk Hosiery — Fancy Ornaments

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"The Store Ahead"

24 NANKING ROAD.

SUPER LINER TO VISIT SHANGHAI ON WORLD TOUR

New Empress Of Canada To Make Trip-de-Luxe Next Year

IS NEARING COMPLETION

Big Vessel Later To Be Put On Vanconver-Hongkong Service

Carrying a list of passengers whose names rank high in the financial, business, professional and social world a "super-liner" of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship lines, the Empress of Canada, is to call at Shanghai next year on an "Around the World Tour." The vessel is now under construction in England shipyards and will sail on her maiden trip from London for the Orient via Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong and thence to Vancouver by way of Shanghai, and Japan ports

The Empress of Canada, it is understood will surpass all passengers liners on the transpacific service in every respect.

TO BE TOUR DE LUXE

It was learned in the local agency of the company that it is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to operate an around-the-world "tour de luxe," using the company's ocean services and their rail lines throughout. Approximately from 400 to 500 persons will avail themselves of this tour.

The Empress of Canada will take up her regular schedule on the Hongkong-Vancouver Service via Shanghai and Manila, with the two big liners Empresses Asia and Russia, after completing her tour of the world.

The new liner will follow in appearance, the general hull design of the two Empresses, but will be a "Super Empress" in every respect.

Under the company's instructions, builders, designers and furnishers have combined to turn out a modern passenger steamer, replete in every detail of luxury, of appointment and efficiency in equipment.

HAS LARGE CAPACITY

The Empress of Canada will accommodate 423 first, 106 second, 240 third and 932 steerage passengers, having the following dimensions: length between perpendiculars is 625 feet, length on water line, 644 ft., beam, moulded, 77.6ft. and depth, moulded to bridge deck, 53.6ft. The registered tonnage is about 22,000 tons and displacement is about 40,000 tons. She has fuel tanks, holding 4,250 tons of oil in double bottom. Her speed on trial was 20 knots an hour.

It is expected that the huge liner will carry the highest class list of passengers ever taken on any around-the-world cruise, including leading bankers, financiers and manufacturers.

The advent of such a party will add stimulus to the already keen interest in Eastern travel and trade being displayed in England, Canada and the United States.

ANTI-JAPANESE MEETING

A patriotic demonstration will be held at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, on New Year's Day under the auspices of the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League. An oath will be taken by all members present that they will not hereafter deal in Japanese goods. Each shop has been requested to send at least one representative to the meeting.

Chinese Missionaries Take Control Of New Project

(Continued from Page 1)

ence had been in session for an hour and a half to work out a program of their own. The Chinese proposal was brought forward by the Rev. Lindell Tsen, of the American Church Mission, and advocated that a complete new body be organised by the Conference to have executive control of the China-for-Christ Movement, which should employ Chinese as general secretary and assistant general secretary, and should have at least a majority of Chinese in its membership.

CONFERENCE IMPRESSED

Mr. Tsen told the Conference that its work, with the great number of reports submitted, had been confusing, and that a great many of the Chinese delegates had only begun to realise all that was involved. But that with the issue made clear they had no difficulty in arriving at a decision as to what ought to be done and what could be done to put on a real China-for-Christ Movement. It was plain that the complex program built up during the previous days could not be put across.

After proposing that a new body be formed to do the work previously assigned to the China Continuation Committee the Chinese delegates went ahead to pledge the financial support necessary to get their plan under way. It was immediately apparent that the suggestion had caught the imagination of the conference.

David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the national Y.M.C.A., and chairman of the conference, declared the purpose of the Chinese delegates in presenting these recommendations to give expression to their belief in four things:

Any successful China-for-Christ Movement must be distinctly and primarily Chinese.

It will be futile to launch a movement which has not the heartiest support of the churches in China in addition to that of foreign mission societies.

If the objective is to be realised, and China really won for Christ, a practicable plan must be adopted, and a beginning made in a small way as soon as possible, looking forward to the securing of greater financial aids as the movement develops.

No movement has a chance for success unless it is backed by a really united church.

WOULD REORGANISE

H. H. Kung, head of the Oberlin schools in Shansi, brought forward a substitute looking toward the re-organisation of the China Continuation Committee, and providing that that committee, if reorganised, should act as the executive of this new movement. The discussion, which was warmer than at any previous time during the conference, hinged on the organisation of the executive of the new campaign. Foreigners vied with Chinese to express their belief that the power or direction must ultimately rest in Chinese hands.

At 6 o'clock a recess was taken for two hours, during which the suggestions previously brought forward were thrashed out and new ones drawn up. When the gathering opened its night session it was evident that it was prepared to do drastic things, if necessary, to insure a movement which should capture the imaginations and support of every one of the 700,000 Christian communicants and inquirers in the Protestant churches of China.

Previously in the day's sessions motions had been passed asking the delegates from each city to make plans for carrying the program of the convention back to their centers, urging all churches, missionary societies and other Christian organisations throughout China to get behind this movement, favoring the formation of union committees in every city to have charge of the local campaigns, and outlining certain details of organisation.

REPRESENTS STRENGTH

Following the adjournment of the Conference late last night leaders expressed the opinion that, while many radical steps had been taken which would startle mission bodies throughout China, as these steps had been taken on the initiative of the Chinese they represented the real strength of the movement which is bound to be more of a success under Chinese leadership and with the enthusiastic support of the Chinese. Steps will be taken to put the program finally adopted into effect.

THANK CHINA PRESS

Just before adjourning the conference passed a resolution especially thanking THE CHINA PRESS for the manner in which it has reported the proceedings of the gathering.

Far Eastern NewsNotes

Japanese Army, Navy Hit Hard By Influenza

From the Japan Advertiser of December 13:

Considerable fears are expressed in some quarters with regard to this season's influenza owing to the fact that it has first attacked the army and navy where it is claiming victims by the dozen every day. In Tokio, the Imperial Guards are most badly affected by 'flu, while on board several warships at Kure 50 or more are laid up on each vessel. As there are growing indications of the spread of the epidemic in Tokio, the health authorities are advising the public, to avoid, whenever possible going to crowded places.

Hongkong Thieves Threaten Massed Raid On Banks

From the South China Post of December 13: The thieves we have always with us form the subject of a variety of emotions—indignation, wonderment and some fear. The excitement of the motor escapade is hardly decently buried when we have a letter to the Police threatening a massed raid on the Banks. Construed as an effort to divert the attention of our guardians from other places, the threat nevertheless called for caution. Special armed guards patrolled the Banking district—without lessening the vigilance elsewhere—and in the meantime comes the workmanlike clean-up of Messrs. Sherrif's jewellery store. Our robbers are nothing if not keen and very enterprising. It is tritely belittling their spirit refer to the raids as an epidemic; but they are reminiscent of a disease outbreak and one is led to the thought that the Police heads might issue a pamphlet "Hints to Householders and Pedestrians before and after the robbers arrive."

Captain Loses Life Saving Women In Japan Blizzard

The blizzard which swept across Hokkaido and the northern part of the main island on December 9 and 10 caused several accidents at sea, many people being reported missing besides half a dozen persons drowned says the Japan Advertiser. In the blizzard the Asahi Maru, a motor boat of 39 tons, went aground off Nemuro, Hokkaido, at midnight on December 9. There was no hope for getting the boat refloated, and the crew endeavored to rescue the passengers, numbering 28. The master of the boat tried to swim ashore with a woman passenger on his back, but succumbed in the icy water and both were drowned. Besides, three other persons were drowned, and ten others are missing.

Outside the harbor of Nemuro four motor-boats and a number of other smaller craft were badly damaged owing to the blizzard.

Regarding the Hyogo Maru, 1,300 tons, which stranded off Tarukishi, Hokkaido, on December 9, a Hakodate despatch reports that the hull has been broken in two, and that of a crew of 36, one was drowned and 17 others are missing, though the rest were rescued.

China May Purchase Old U. S. Warships

From the Peking Leader of December 18:—A report has it that some of the American battleships now in Chinese waters, which are too obsolete to be used for naval purposes, will be sold to China for commercial navigation. Negotiations between two parties are now under way, and it is expected that the matter will materialise.

Fatshan People Want Fun For Their Money

As customary Fatshan will celebrate next month its Annual Winter Holiday at which $20,000 subscribed by the people will be spent in paying three theatrical companies to give free performances to the public and pay expenses for other entertainments. A movement among the saner class of the community to stop this waste and using the money instead to help the poor during winter, by buying cotton cloth, supplying free congee and selling cheap rice, was defeated by the will of the majority.

Malay Robbers Find Toy Pistols Useful

From The Straits Echo of December 4:

For some time past local gang robbers have been adopting the use of using Japanese toy pistols in their predatory excursions—a ruse which had invariably worked successfully, as it is highly improbable that a victim would stop to find out whether the implement was a genuine one or not when it was in the hands of the forced intruder, and especially when held at the frightened individual with the time honored demand for money or life.

The fact that toy pistols had been used was discovered by their actual possession by robbers on arrest, and also from the story of victims that reports had been heard but no signs on the walls or other parts of houses. The police believe that the same ruse has been adopted in the case of gang robbery reported to have taken place about 6:30 p.m. on Sunday at 13, Gregory Place, occupied by Cheh Poh Heng, who has been relieved of jewelry to the value of $2,035 as a result.

Dealt On Jap. Money: Gives $1,500 To Charity

From the North China Star (Tientsin) of December 17: A Chinese merchant named Chang Shao-chow, proprietor of the Kung Chi and Hsiu Chi money shops on Pei Kung Chieh, being accused of dealing in Japanese "Lao Tou" Gold bills, was forced to pay over $1,500.00 and write a guarantee never again to sell the bills. Nineteen money-changers who bought from him will also pay fines. The money will be used by the Chamber of Commerce, where it is to be paid, to support day schools for the poor.

Chinese Dame Sees Airplane; Fears Quake

Says the Peking Daily News of December 17: It is well known that the more ignorant Chinese have during the past few weeks been perturbed by appearances and allaged appearances in the heavens; and not a few persons generally regarded as more enlightened have talked a deal of utter rubbish on the subject. The richest thing we have heard was heard yesterday, however, when the Handley-Page aeroplane was making its flights over the city. An old Chinese dame remarked, as she watched the plane, evidently having recent predictions in her mind: "Now, there is sure to be an earth quake tomorrow."

R. Chapman Andrews Back From Boar Hunt

New Specimens From Shansi Obtained For American Museum At New York

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, Dec. 17.—Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from a 16 days' hunting trip in Shansi Province, the last expedition that he will make in the course of his present trip to China.

Accompanied by Mr. E. Groff Smith of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. Andrews left Peking late last month for Pingtingchow, not far from Taiyuanfu, and thence proceeded across country for three days into the interior of Shansi. He and Mr. Smith spent several days in a vain effort to shoot wild boar, the object of the Shansi expedition, but were fortunate enough to get four deer and to trap a number of rats and other small animals.

It was not until Messrs. Andrews and Smith were on their way back to Pingtingchow that they saw any wild boar and the real excitement of the hunting trip began. Wild boar are difficult to approach and die hard when shot, and so, although many of them were seen, the huntsmen had their work cut out for them to put enough bullets into three boars to kill them and bring them back to Peking. One of these three boars, after having been wounded twice by Mr. Smith, charged him as he lay behind a tree and did not succumb until both Mr. Smith and Mr. Andrews had shot him through the heart. Even then the animal ran for ten yards before he died.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are now engaged in packing up their many specimens for the journey to the United States, it being their present plan to leave Peking for America on January 20. They intend to spend several months in America in order to organise a third Asiatic Expedition that will remain more or less permanently in China and collect the flora and fauna of this country on a larger and more systematic scale than ever before.

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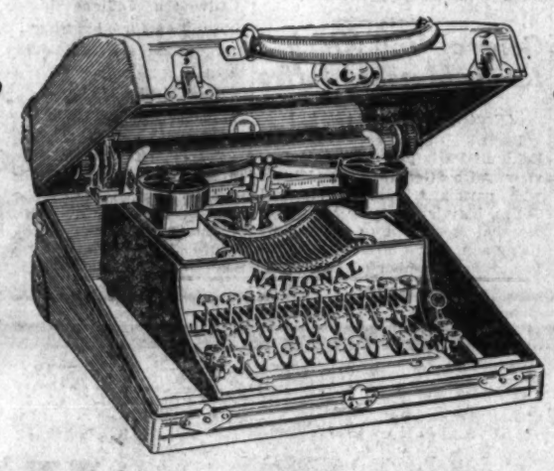

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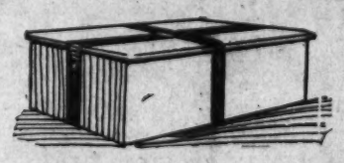

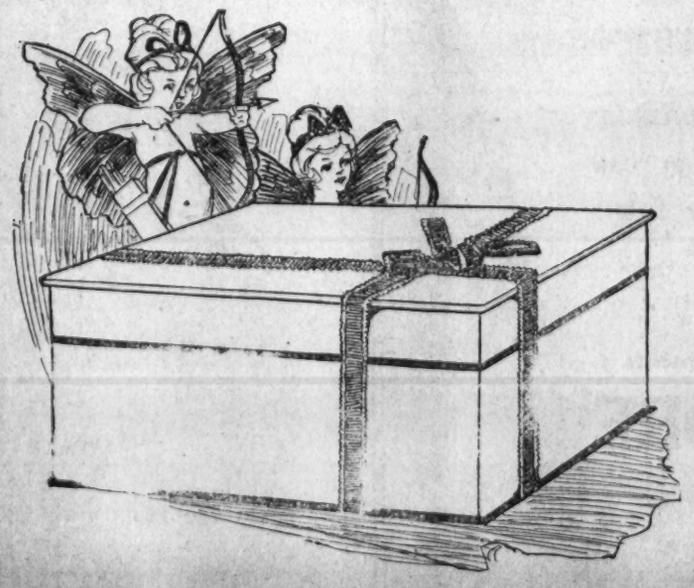

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Rushing Americans Through Britain

More Than Half Of The A.E.F. Was Handled In England

By George T. Bye

London, November 12.—At the time of the Armistice 1,105,000 American soldiers had landed on the shores of Great Britain and had been carried by train and boat to the theater of war in France.

So efficient had become the dispatching of these troops that frequently the first columns from a convoy of transports would have reached the shores of France while the last columns were marching down the gangplanks at Liverpool docks.

Long trains were run right across England on one hour's headway. At this time it was impossible to avert brief delays. The cross-channel transports which sailed at night, might have to be put back into Southampton because of reports of unusual submarine activity. It was therefore necessary to provide great rest camps to act as reservoirs to hold troops until it was possible to move them.

NOTTY ASH CAMP

A huge camp was provided by the British at Liverpool known as Notty Ash camp. Many an American regiment stayed at Notty Ash until conjestion in southern England was relieved and they might move on either to the boat or to one of the numerous rest camps around Southampton, among them the largest camp at Winchester, including Morn Hill camp and Middle-Down, Codford, Hursley Park, Romsey, Abington Park and others.

Liverpool received more U. S troops direct than any other port in Europe. Glasgow, Plymouth, and Portsmouth also saw American disembarkations.

All food for Yanks in Great Britain was provided by the American base section in London, excepting the first contingents. They came supplied with five days' rations, doled out to them on disembarkation but split up among eight men. For instance, one would carry the canned beef for the eight, another the army biscuits, another the canopener. If those eight men became mixed up on the train, one or more of them went hungry or didn't get a complete meal unless other comrades divvied up.

Canteens were run by the American army at all camps so that no matter what hour of arrival at a camp, day or night, the men would be given hot coffee and sandwiches. It was not true that they were immediately dependent upon the British for this temporary refreshment. As soon as it was seen that the five-day rations scheme did not work out properly, the Base Section in London obtained authority from Washington to alter the arrangement and individual food was thereafter distributed on board ship.

The food supplied to the troops was bought from the British government in bulk orders to be proportioned among the men. For example when the U.S. Navy gave notice to Base Section that a certain convoy would be due at Liverpool on or about a certain day, food for the known number of men was ordered from the British Army Service Corps at the same time that a tentative order for trains was made. The navy then gave twenty-four hours' notice before the docking of ships, and the orders were confirmed for immediate delivery.

THEIR RATIONS

The rations supplied the A.E.F. in Great Britain were exactly the same in quantity as supplied in America and France. This daily ration per soldier was obtained from the British Army Service Corps:

Bread—16 ounces
Meat—12 ounces
Sugar—2 ounces
Cofee—1 ounce or
Tea—2/3 ounce
Salt—1/4 ounce

From local Navy and Army canteens the following was obtained daily for each soldier:

Bacon - 2 ounces
Fried Fish—6 ounces
Potatoes—12 ounces
Dried beans—2 ounces
Butter or margarine—1 ounce
Fresh vegetables—5 ounces (when available)
Jam or dried fruit—3 ounces
Milk—1 ounce
Cheese—2 ounces
Pepper—1/30 ounce
Mustard—1/50 ounce

Construction gangs working at hard labor for eight hours were given sixteen ounces of meat, and the same increase was allowed troops at various times so employed, if authority were obtained.

The British Tommy received only ten ounces of meat and other daily supplies in equally lesser proportion. British coal was supplied to American camps in almost unlimited quantities, while the Tommies shivered over a few bucketfuls, because of knowledge that the Americans required much more warmth. There was many an instance of Yanks smuggling coal and food to Tommies in adjacent camps.

ADMIRAL SIMS HAS AROUSED THE IRISH

Comment On Attacks On American Sailors In Cork Resented By Sinn Fein Bureau

Washington, November 3.—Denouncing as "an insult to millions of American citizens," the statements of Admiral Sims in a recent article that Sinn Feiners were not only openly disloyal but openly pro-German during the world war and bitterly hostile in their attitude to the American sailors in Queentown and Cork, the Irish national bureau here in an open letter to Secretary Daniels asks that he direct the admiral to retract the charges "if it is his intention to publish in book form the writing herein complained of."

The statement of Admiral Sims in a former article, that there had been during the war no German submarine bases on the Irish Coast, met with the cordial approval of the Irish bureau which sent out the quotation through its press service. His recent contribution, however, is according to Daniel J. O'Connell, director of the Irish bureau, "one of the most radical of an ever increasing volume of attacks."

Mr. O'Connell complains that no substantiation of the admiral's charge that the Sinn Feiners were pro-German is contained in his article "save that some American sailors were attacked in the streets of Cork." In his letters to Secretary Daniels no reference is made to the concluding paragraph of the article complained of in which the admiral stated:

"But the Sin Feiners interfered with the United States in much more serious ways than this. They were doing everything in their power to help Germany. With their assistance German agents and spies were landed in Ireland. At one time the situation became so dangerous that I had to take experienced officers and assign them to outlying air stations in Ireland. This, of course, proportionately fleet and did its part in prolonging the war."

SAILORS ATTACKED

Of the attitude of the Sinn Feiners toward the American sailors and the trouble that resulted the admiral wrote as follows:

"The behavior of the American sailors was good, but the mere fact that they did not openly manifest a hatred of Great Britain and a love of Germany infuriated the Sinn Feiners. And the eternal woman question also played its part. The men of our fleet and the Irish girls became excellent friends; the association from our point of view was a very wholesome one, for the moral character of the Irish girls of Queenstown and Cork—as indeed of Irish girls everywhere—is very high and their companionship added very greatly to the well being and contentment indeed, found wives among these young women.

"But when the Sinn Fein element saw their sweethearts deserting them for American boys, their hitherto suppressed anger took the form of overt acts."

Several incidents were related by the admiral of attacks on American sailors "and even more frequently upon the Irish girls who accompanied them. These chivalrous pro-German agitators," the article states, "would rush up and attempt to tear the girls from our young men; they would pull down their hair, slap them, and even kick them. Naturally, American sailors were hardly the type to tolerate behavior of this kind and some bloody battles took place."

As a result of repeated encounters and the fact that men who committed offenses against Americans were never punished by the authorities of Cork, an order was issued forbidding naval men, British or American, under the rank of commander, to visit the city.

Mr. O'Connell's letter informs Secretary Daniels that:

"President Eamonn De Valera has stated plainly that the attacks at Cork on American sailors were, in part, the result of a determination of the Irish manhood to protect Irish women. President De Valera went further and said that with the same situation confronting them today, the men of Cork would inflict the same punishment as before."

Japanese Comment On Bunker-Crises

Vice-Minister Says Nippon May Act If Question Grows Serious

The possibility of Japan being compelled to take "remedial steps" against the suspension of supplies of bunker coal at American ports is forecasted by Mr. Hata, the Vice-Minister of Communications according to the Japan Advertiser of December 11.

"We have received official information," says Mr. Hata in the Tokio Asahi, "that since December 5 the American Government has suspended absolutely all supplies of bunker coal not only to foreign craft but to American ships, though the latter do not include passenger steamers."

This statement of the Vice-Minister needs to be supplemented. According to the official information referred to, though supplies to all foreign ships have been suspended, American freighters can obtain supplies as freely as American passenger steamers if the necessary permission of the Central Coal Committee is obtained.

"The action now taken by the American Government," says Mr. Hata, "involves a serious blow to the foreign trade of America. Yet the American authorities have been compelled to take that action, and this shows how seriously America is suffering from the effects of the coalminers' strike. The embargo is obviously due to the fear of a shortage in the amount of coal available for household purposes at a time when the dead of winter is approaching.

"Unless the coalminers' strike be settled, America will suffer very serious consequences. Japan will also suffer considerably if the suspension of supplies of bunker coal continues long, but just at the present moment we have not yet considered any proposal to take remedial measures. We had better leave the steamship companies to alleviate their own difficulties. They have some stores of coal at New York and other ports, and for the time being it is not expected they will suffer much from the suspension of American supplies.

"If the suspension continues long, however, serious consequences will result, so we are closely following the progress of the situation, and, if necessary the Government will take suitable remedial steps."

A WARNING TO EARLY RISERS.

People who reside in the Tropics, or in any part where Malaria prevails, should avoid going out before the sun has dispelled the morning mists, and also before they have breakfasted. The reasons for this are that the vapours which arise from the earth during the night are frequently malarious, and the system unfortified by the morning meal is especially susceptible to this poison.

The only real safeguard against Malaria, however, is pure rich blood. And when Malaria has entered the system the only method of driving it out is by purifying and enriching the blood. For both these purposes the one proved specific is the World-famous blood tonic Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The testimony of innumerable cured sufferers from Malaria has established the fact that these Pills are a permanent remedy. Their action is prompt, they begin to purify and build-up the blood from the first dose. And as rapidly as the blood gains strength so it expels the Malaria parasites until the whole system is cleansed, strengthened and rejuvinated.

Try them yourself and prove their efficacy. Not only are they invaluable for Malaria, but Anaemia, Debility, Nervousness, Indigestion, Rheumatism and all other forms of illhealth due to weak or vitiated blood have been cured by their use.

Of medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also obtainable direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 the bottle, $8.00, for six bottles, post free. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a helpful free booklet "Building up the Blood" by return mail.

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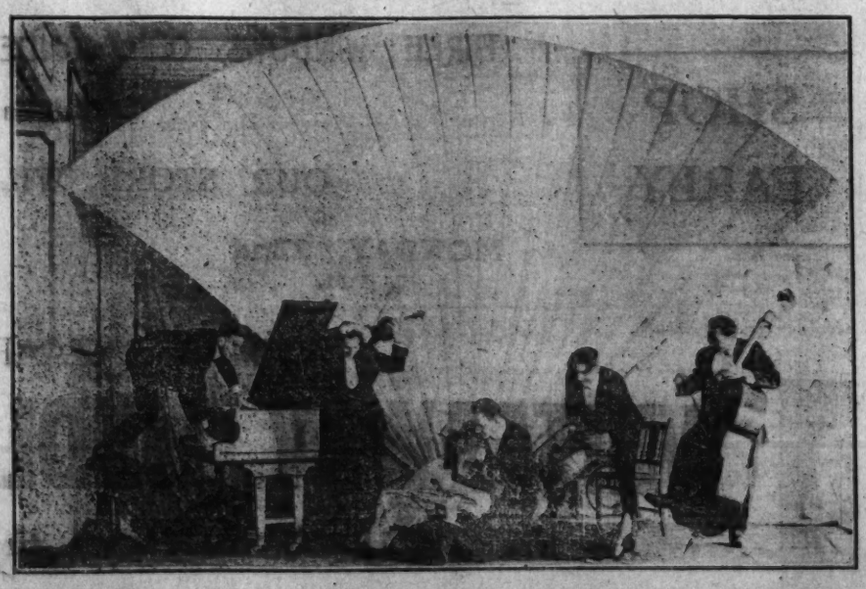
Wishing our Patrons A Merry Xmas and A Happy New Year



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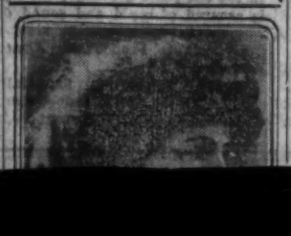
Mexico Makes Strong Bid For German Colonies

Laredo, Texas, November 14.—Approximately 1,700,000 acres of Mexican land have been granted as concessions to Germans to encourage German colonisation there or have been sold to German capitalists who have been working on arrangements to bring 45,000 Germans a year into Mexico.

This information, startling in [illegible] of the Mexican Department of Industry, Commerce and Colonisation, under date of March 15 of this year, and bearing the official Mexican governmental stamp. The bulletin with the complete information came into the hands of American official investigators just recently.

The line-up of Mexican ter-

First Candidate For $10,000 Prize For Most Deserving Girl



Cutting U.S. War Costs In Half

American Army Supplies Have Been Resold To The British At A Loss Of Only Fifty Percent

By George T. Bye

London, November 12.—Taxpayers at home should slap their legs in glee at this news: all the supplies and material belonging to the American Expeditionary Force in Great Britain have been resold to the British at a price that will [illegible]

[illegible] by the British Ministry of Munitions. It has been necessary to wait until these factories were turned back to original owners, with all claim for damage and depreciation settled, until the proportionate costs against the United States and other Allies could be figured. Much of this liquidation is still in process, and the statements that are being regularly returned to American Army headquarters keep the staff very busy.

There have only been a few cases of dispute. A typical instance involved a large order of lumber which the British government bought for the A. E. F. in Norway. To expedite delivery the British made payment for it in advance. The lumber was shipped under convoy to an American base in France where it was discovered to be short. Who is to bear this loss is a matter to be decided.

Alexander Yuill Of Manila Lost At Sea Reports Newspaper

The Manila Daily Bulletin of November 29 reports the disappearance at sea of Alexander Yuill, Manila broker, who is also well known in Shanghai. The newspaper account says:

"Nothing additional in the mysterious disappearance from the motor schooner Katherine, which arrived here Thursday morning, of Alexander Yuill, prominent local broker, has been discovered, according to information given out at the home of Francisco Reyes, father-in-law of Mr. Yuill, last night. Mr. Yuill, owing to his inability to secure accommodations on a passenger liner, had complied with the formalities of the law and signed on the Katherine as a member of the crew paying his fare in addition." He was last seen at 8 o'clock Wednesday night by Capt. H. Hopner, master of the vessel. His absence was not discovered, however, until the ship was boarded Thanksgiving morning by the quarantine doctor.

"Mrs. Yuill, the former Miss Dolores Reyes, is due in Manila shortly on the Tenyo Maru.

"The Katherine is owned by the Philippine Vegetable Oil Co. and brought a large cargo of gasoline and benzine."

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

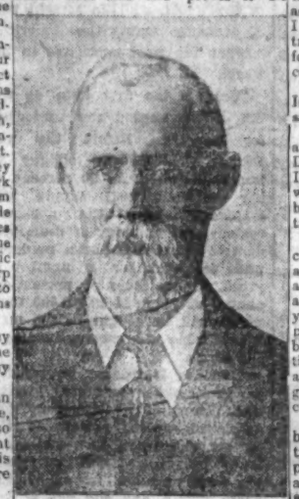
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo).

Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1914. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills! I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

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TEN YEAR TERM IS NEEDED FOR FRENCH CREDIT

Baron du Marais, Vice President Of Economic Mission, Tells Of The Situation

EXPECTS RAPID RECOVERY

Coal, Cotton, And Other Raw Materials From America Wanted

Washington, November 8.—The main object of the French Economic Mission now in this country is to make arrangements for long term credits from American financial interests to be applied in the purchase of necessary raw materials and other supplies required during the period of France's economic recovery from the effects of the war. This was made by Baron du Marais, Vice-President of the French Economic Mission, in an interview with The New York Times correspondent in the course of the mission's visit to Washington.

Baron du Marais gave a more optimistic account of the industrial and financial condition of France than has been generally understood in the United States. In suggesting ten years as the period that would be required to liquidate credits obtained in America, he pointed out that France was sure that within ten years "the means available for repayment will be at hand."

Nobody, perhaps, is better qualified than Baron du Marais to speak of French needs and French ability to pay her way. He is the Director of the Credit Lyonnais, a position that corresponds to that of President or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the largest American financial institution. As Vice-President of the French Economic Mission he is its principal financial adviser.

"France is financially fit," said Baron du Marais. "The basic elements of her economic solidity have been in no way impaired by the four years of war which she has successfully concluded. These basic elements are: The will to work of her people, the fertility of her soil, and the natural raw material resources which she possesses within her own borders and in her colonies. Further, though her industrial plants and establishments in the north are considerably damaged, and in some cases destroyed, owing to the war, in the undisturbed four-fifths of the country she is producing today in price volume a sum total equal to her entire production before the war.

"Owing to the war 4,500,000 acres of French land have been rendered unfit for immediate cultivation. The result is that in 1920 France will have to import about $150,000,000 worth of food. This condition is, of course, purely temporary, as prior to the war France produced 90 percent of the foodstuffs she consumed.

TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT

"The return of Alsace assures in France a large supply of chemical fertilisers. This will enable the farmers of France to increase their production so greatly that by 1921 her imports in foodstuffs will be small as compared to 1920, and by 1922 she will again be producing sufficient for her needs.

"There is no land labor problem in France. Farming is productive of considerable financial results, and as a great majority of the farmers own their own land and work it with their sons on the basis of co-operation the profit which accrues is equitably distributed to a very large number of people. When the farmhands were demobilised they returned to their farms and took up their work without hesitation and without loss of time.

"The French industrial situation presents a problem more varied and more difficult of solution than the agricultural, for on the quick solving of the industrial problem rests the rapid recovery of France from the effects of the late war. Industry in France cannot recover without the assurance of a supply of the necessary raw materials it demands. The most accessible source of supply for most of these raw materials in America, but it is uneconomic to buy in the most expensive market in the world, and the present rate of exchange makes the American market the most expensive in the world.

"Coal is the first item on the list of the needed raw materials for industry. Before the war France was already obliged to import largely. As 60 percent of her domestic coal supply was furnished from the northern regions, and as many of these productive mines have been rendered unfit for work for a number of years, France faces at present an annual shortage of 20,000,000 tons, which will be bought in the market offering the most advantageous terms.

"Besides increasing as rapidly as possible her own coal production, France is developing and has developed water power as the logical substitute for coal. Already her rivers and waterfalls are supplying her with 1,500,000 horse power, and she has at her disposal some 5,000,000 horse power as yet undeveloped. The introduction of modern coalsaving devices in every French plant of importance is in most cases an accomplished fact.

SOON TO EXPORT STEEL

"In spite of the German invasion, France, the second greatest producer of iron ore and steel in the world, is at present producing sufficient steel and iron for home consumption. Further, she will soon be ready to export at the rate of 17,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum and 2,000,000 tons of steel. This rapid recovery of the steel industry has been made possible by,

"First the fact that the natural conditions of the French iron mines prevented any considerable damage by the German invasion;

"Second, the restoration of the Lorraine basin to France;

"Third, the acquisition for a period of years of the Sarre basin and the acquisition of the controlling interest in certain great steel works in Luxemburg.

"Many of our steel plants, temporarily incapacitated by the Germans, will soon be placed on a productive basis again, as the machinery stolen can be easily and correctly identified, and so returned to France.

"The French textile industries were greatly damaged through the German invasion. Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Sedan, the chief centers of this industry, were for four years in German hands. The return of Alsace-Lorraine, however, to a great extent compensates for this damage, and by the use of modern machinery the French textile manufacturers, who before the war exported a profitable surplus of their products, will next year be able to fill all the demands of the home market. To do this, however, they must import from America 1,000,000 bales of cotton in 1920. Here again the satisfying of this demand rests upon the extension of the credits necessary for the making of this purchase.

"Including the demands of less important industries, the total cost of the raw material and food needs of France for 1920 can be placed at an irreducible figure of $600,000,000 to $700,000,000. On the fulfillment of this demand for food and raw material rests the rapid restoration and return to prosperity of France. Without aid she would still recover, but the process of convalescence would be needlessly and uselessly prolonged. The extension of about a ten-year period of credit for this sum is necessary to France for the following reasons:

"First—To enable her to maintain at an equitable figure the costs of the necessities of life;

"Second—To insure sufficient time for the complete recovery of her industries;

"Third—To permit repayment at a rate of exchange not prohibitively unfavorable;

"Fourth—France is in the position of one whose reputation for honesty must be maintained and desires a period of ten years in which to make repayment because she is sure that within ten years the means available for repayment will be at hand.

SEES FRENCH LABOR STABLE

"The securities for the extension of credit are three in number; First is the Frenchman's characteristic love and desire for work. The French labor situation has stabilised itself, of itself, more rapidly than that of any other country in the world. A striking proof of this stability was given at Lyons not more than two months ago, when the delegates of the great French Confederation of Labor and the Steel and Iron-workers' Union met in conference. French labor voiced to the world through its chosen representatives the motto it had adopted for itself, 'Maximum Production.'

"Further, the Frenchman and the Frenchwoman, whatever may have been said to the contrary, realise that they must and indeed are willing to pay the taxes which their Government has thought it necessary to impose upon them for the payment of the indebtedness which as French men and women they incurred during the war. The per capita taxation in 1919 of every man, woman, and child in France is $56, as compared with $50 in the United States. This burden of taxation is borne by the uninvaded four-fifths of France. The other fifth will not be taxed until it has been assured of a reasonable measure of recovery from the vandalism which it suffered.

"Second, in actual and potential natural resources, France with her colonies has practically unlimited quantities of supplies necessary to her economic and industrial development. Morocco offers a virtually untouched field for agricultural and mineral supplies. Morocco and Western Africa within three years can supply France with 30 percent of her raw cotton needs. The French iron and steel industry, which doubled its output in the ten years preceding the war, is assured of rapid and sound development, particularly in view of the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

"Third, France is financially sound. Of her total indebtedness of $40,000,000,000, 85 percent is in the hands of French people and is distributed among 7,000,000 investors. The remaining 15 percent is counterbalanced by at least an equal amount due to France by the nations of Central and Eastern Europe. A certain portion of the sums to be paid by Germany to France as reparation for war damages will be set aside as a sinking fund against the national debt.

"In a word, France is in need of ready cash to be used as working capital until the terrific investment which was made in Liberty and Right starts to bring in dividends. She needs cash now, a ten years in which to repay.

"Speaking in terms of prosperi and sound business the world a unit. An unnecessarily lon delay in the complete restoration and natural development of France will react to the detriment not only of France and the French bu also of America and Americans We must either stand as a un or eventually fall as a unit. As unit we have achieved victory the cause of right as again might: As a unit we must ass the fruits of this victory not o to America but to the world."

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But the greatest test of all is made in thousands of homes where it is daily proven by personal experience that headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heart irritation and nervousness are very often caused by coffee drinking.

An ordinary cup of coffee contains about 2½ grains of caffeine, and 2-2/5 grains of tannin.

Some coffee concerns have tried in various ways—without much success—to rid coffee of its caffeine, because they know its harmful effects. Now they are agitated because people are objecting to the presense of tannin in coffee—the same element (but obtained from bark) that is used to tan leather.

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It is absolutely free from these drugs or any harmful substance. Made only from prime wheat (roasted) and a small percent of molasses. Instant Postum contains the rich, nutritious values of the grain—is a genuine food-drink.

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NAMING TARDIEU A BLOW AT BRIAND

It Is Taken As Effort By Clemenceau To Blast Rival's Hopes Of Premiership

Paris, November 7.—The appointment of Captain Andre Tardieu to a Cabinet post is regarded here as another point for Clemenceau in his duel with Aristide Briand for the control of the succession to the headship of the Cabinet, which will become vacant the day the "Tiger" retires to private life, immediately after the general election. M. Clemenceau, it is believed, is fixed in his determination to quit party politics on that date. Whether he will accept the nomination to succeed President Poincare at the end of January is still regarded as an open question, but the feeling is growing that he will not. What is generally believed is that he will insist, if possible, on controlling the selection of his successor in such a way that Briand will not be able to get the nomination.

The fact that Clemenceau is in a position to manipulate the elections is an enormous advantage to him. Until yesterday Briand was regarded as the only probable successor to Clemenceau, with Louis Barthou as a bad second, owing to his Clerical tendencies. Tardieu was looked upon as a mere possibility. His entry into the Ministry, however has given him greatly improved chances, and he is now viewed by many people as a dangerous rival to Briand.

Captain Tardieu's whole career has admirably fitted him sooner or later to take the highest office in the state. His experience in the diplomatic service, his subsequent stay at the Quai d'Orsay, followed by some years' work as foreign editor of The Temps which in this country means a great deal more than a similar post would in America or England, all combined to give him the reputation of being one of the most authoritative students of foreign policy in France. His successful mission to America in the earlier part of the war and the fact that he acted as Clemenceau's right-hand man throughout the most difficult days of the Peace Conference, and supported the heaviest burden carried by any member of the French delegation, have marked him out as destined to play a role of the first rank, if not the very highest, as soon as the "Tiger" drops the reins.

A well-known allied diplomat in the course of conversation this morning voiced this opinion in a curious but significant manner, by remarking that the succession to Lebrun was the least reward that could be offered Tardieu in view of his work in the conference.

DRAMATIC ULTIMATUM TO LEBRUN

Paris, Nov. 7 (Associated Press.)—Captain Andre Tardieu, who yesterday was appointed Minister of Blockade and Invaded Regions, to succeed Albert Lebrun, who resigned, today assumed the office. He was introduced to the personnel at the Ministry. Addressing the men, Captain Tardieu asked their earnest co-operation, assuring them of his protection against unjust criticism. "The liberated regions must be taken care of promptly," he said.

The appointment of Captain Tardieu to the post vacated by M. Lebrun is meeting with general approval in French political and business circles.

Premier Clemenceau's request, while on his recent visit to Strasbourg, that Lebrun resign his portfolio because he was a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies on the same ticket with Deputy Louis Marin, who voted against the Peace Treaty in the Chamber, was most spectacular and unexpected.

Returning from the Kuhl Bridge, Premier Clemenceau talked with Albert Claveille, Minister of Public Works, and exchanged good-natured banter with the newspaper men. The party arrived at the Governor's Palace, where delegations of Alsatian young women were gathered. The Premier received bouquets from the women, addressing a compliment to each.

In a lull in the proceedings Minister Lebrun approached the Premier, asking permission to leave the party, as his presence was required at Nancy, where an important political meeting was scheduled for the evening.

"The excuse is good" said the Premier, "but your election list will have to be changed. I note the name of Marin alongside yours. Marin voted against the Peace Treaty, and his name cannot be coupled with that of a representative of the Government. Should Marin refuse to withdraw, I will have to ask you, providing you desire to remain on this list, to resign your portfolio with my Cabinet."

This was said in tones loud enough to be heard by officials and newspaper men in the immediate vicinity. Minister Lebrun appeared crestfallen. He flushed and hesitated for a moment before withdrawing. Yesterday he presented his resignation to Premier Clemenceau.

A statement was issued by M. Lebrun this morning in which he said he bore malice toward no one and was satisfied to have been a member of the "Cabinet of Victory."

Communists In Poland Rapidly Gaining Power

Berlin, Novevmber 15.—The Vorwaerts says it has received information indicating that the Communistic movement is rapidly gaining strength among the wage earners of Poland. Lack of employment and shortage of food are said to be the chief contributory causes. The food situation still continues serious, despite the supplies received from America.

According to the most recent figures, the number of unemployed in Warsaw is fully 100,000. In Lodz and other large industrial centers it is reported that the ranks of the idle workers are constantly increasing.

The growth of Communism has been greatly accelerated by the return of a number of Polish leaders from Moscow who have proved apt pupils of Russian methods.

St. John's Univesity New Items

The final interclass English Debate of the College was held on Friday evening, December 12. It was between the Junior's and the Freshmen on the subject "Resolved, that the United States Senate should reject the Treaty of Peace with Germany." The Judges, consisted of Messrs. L. E. Cannan, Isaac Mason, and Z. D. Wong, decided the debate by a narrow margin in favor of the Junior team, which upheld the affirmative.

The first match for the East China Intercollegiate Football Championship of the year between St. John's and Nanyang was played on Saturday afternoon, December 13, on the University grounds. Captain E. I. M. Barrett of the Municipal Police acted as referee. After ninety minutes hard play, the game which was seen by thousands, resulted in a draw of one goal all.

The Rev. C. F. McRae of the All Saints Church, Shanghai, was the preacher at the evening prayer in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, December 14.

Under the auspices of the University Christian Association, a grand concert was held before an unusually big audience in the Alumni Hall on Monday evening, December 15. The lengthy program opened with an opening speech by the Rev. J. W. Nichols, Dean of the School of Theology. The entertainment was given by musical talents from the three institutions—McTyeire, St. Mary's and St. John's. Some of the principal features of the evening were the vocal solo of Miss M. B. are the vocal solo of Miss M. B. Olive, the violin solo of Mrs. M. P. Walker, the humourous recitation of Miss T. Y. Wong of the McTyeire School, and many other selections by the little ladies from the two girls schools and the selected gentlemen from the University. The program concluded near the dead of the night with a cinema show giving the eyes an equal enjoyment to that of the ears.

The Rev. T. H. Tai of the St. Peter's Church, Shanghai, was here last Tuesday and Wednesday, giving special lectures to the students of the School of Theology on "The Daily Experiences of a Clergyman."

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 2, 202, 222, 53. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Preparation for the Christmas Communion.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Christmas Sunday; Preacher Rev. W. Remfry Hunt, F.R.G.S., Subject: "Is the City of God a Dream;" Anthem, "The great day of the Lord." (G. C. Martin); Hymns 81, 98, 84. 6 p.m., Special Christmas Service; Preacher: Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D.; Chant 14; Hymns 83, 84. 6:30 p.m., Selections from The "Messiah" (Handel) by augmented choir. Soloists: Mrs. A. C. Godby, Mrs. N. Mathieson and Mr. E. J. Dingle.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimonial Meeting, Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday, 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning at 11 a.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack. Evening at 6 p.m., by Rev. W. Remfry Hunt, F.R.G.S.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m., High mass; Sermon in French. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

American Song Service.—Christmas musical Service; "The Story of Bethlehem," Cantata by Spence, will be given. Soloists: Miss Myra B. Olive, Mrs. Frank Rawlinson, Miss Elisabeth Spencer, Mr. C. S. Keen and Mr. C. D. Glauque. The Rev. M. T. Stauffer will give a brief address in Palace Hotel at 4:30 p.m., instead of 5.

The Star Of Bethlehem

By St. Arga Zor

"Brighest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
Star of the east, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid."—*Heber*, 1811.

* * *

"When marshalled on the nightly plain,
The glittering host bestud the sky,
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.
Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks,
From every host, from every gem;
But one glone the Savior speaks,
It is the Star of Bethlehem."—*Henry Kirke White*, 1804.

NOT long ago I visited a fine astronomical observatory with a friend, and we saw there, hanging on the wall, a beautiful picture of a group of old time oriental travelers on camels journeying through the desert. Their eager gaze is directed towards a brilliant star that is shining before them. I asked the venerable and wise astronomer to explain to me the nature of that wonderful star, but the aged star gazer answered without hesitation: "I don't know anything about it." Fit subject for poets and painters, yet science has been unable to solve the riddle of its being.

NOT A SPECIAL CREATION

Some pious people have been given a "wooden interpretation" to the text, and have seen in the Star of Bethlehem a special miraculous creation, which appeared to the Wise Men in the East, and like the pillar of cloud in ancient Jewish history, went before them all their long journey to Palestine, where it hovered close to earth indeed, and stood directly over the house where the Savior was born. This does not accord with the usual workings of God's providence nor seem the most natural explanation of Matthew's story.

METEOR OR COMET?

The history of astronomical science can give us some light on the subject of special stars different from those which we ordinarily see in the nightly skies. There are meteors which always attract attention, which sometimes are of unusual brilliancy and seem to linger on our vision. But a meteor of a few seconds would not likely stir up these men versed in astrological science to such an arduous journey. Comets have been thought of, but none of remarkable brilliancy can be assigned to the period of Christ's birth.

TYCHO BRAHE'S NEW STAR

Some astronomers have conjectured that the celestial object which inspired the adoring Magi was a new, or temporary, star, known as Nova. Many such have been recorded in the history of astronomy. In November, 1572, Tycho Brahe, a Danish astronomer, had his attention drawn to a new and bright star in the northern heavens, near the constellation Cassiopeia. When first seen it was as bright as Venus at its maximum, and could be seen even in broad daylight. For over a year astronomers carefully observed it, and it was proved to be as distant as ordinary fixed stars and not within the limits of our solar system. Unfortunately the telescope had not yet been invented, nor the spectroscope, and many questions about it could not be answered. Thus it remained ever tempting, ever eluding the investigations of scientific enquirers, changing its color from white to yellow and then to red, and then to a dull leaden hue, growing dimmer until it finally disappeared. Thirty years later another bright new star, but not as bright as the former, appeared in the southern heavens, and attracted the attention of the famous German astronomer, Kepler. This was only five years before the invention of the telescope, but it also grew dim and disappeared.

NEW STARS IN MODERN TIMES

But though in modern times we have not been favored with celestial objects of such brilliance, new stars have not been uncommon; and with the precise instruments of our day they have been carefully watched and much information about them recorded. Thus in 1892 a new star appeared in the constellation Auriga, and in 1901 another blazed forth in Perseus. On February 23 it was brighter than Capella, though only four days before it had been only of the 12th magnitude. Within the short space of twenty-four hours it had lost one-third of its brilliancy, and by the end of the year it had dwindled again to the twelfth magnitude and could only be seen with the most powerful telescopes. Other instances of new or temporary stars, smaller than those described, are very numerous.

WHAT MAKES NEW STARS?

The most plausible explanation of such stars is that this sudden blazing forth is caused by the head-on collision of two enormous stars. Just as the collision of two trains sets on fire all combustible materials within reach, so these huge dead stars, burnt out and dark, but still moving through space with the same terrific speed as they did millions of years before, when their light was undimmed, will make a tremendous bonfire that can be witnessed here at this great distance probably years after its occurrence. That some such star as we have described would attract the attention of ancient seers, who were versed in astrology and were devoutly seeking to interpret each strange phenomenon; and that they would seize upon an ancient Jewish prophecy learned from the scattered tribes, is not difficult to believe. Yet to uphold this opinion we have not a single shred of historical evidence, for there is no record of any such new star anywhere near the birth of Jesus Christ nor would such a star fit in exactly with the simple facts of the evangelist's story.

PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS

There is still another kind of celestial phenomenon that has from of old attracted the attention of star gazers, and was held in ancient times to have the deepest religious significance. It is not so spectacular, and is, in fact, a fairly common occurrence. I refer to the conjunction of two bright planets, such as we ourselves witnessed only two months ago. (See article by the author in THE CHINA PRESS of October 1.) There are special reasons to believe that a close conjunction of planets under exceptional circumstances might well lead the minds of those ancient seers, whose mental equipment was a strange mixture of wisdom and

(Continued on Page 15)

War's Literary Aftermath

Public Turns From Soldier Autobiography To Spiritualism And Detective Yarns

By John Walker Harrington

War's cataclysm has brought upheaval in the choice of books. Volumes which were untouched, except by the illuminati, are now in active demand. The people have begun to buy books to make up for lost time, and the publishers, handicapped by trouble in the printing trades, are working night and day.

Volumes costing from $4 to $6 at retail, and books bound in that costly integument, leather, are in demand by all classes. Every variety of good and informative book is in demand and many which are far from that, and everywhere are evidences that the hirst for knowledge and the appetite for amusement are at the topnotch of avidity. The public library on many days has more readers than seats, and the bookstalls are crowded.

What do the people read, now that the war is technically over and we are moving back into paths of peace? Are they so satiated with war material, so "fed up" on the war stuff, that they call it old? A survey of the publishing houses, a walk through the libraries, and inquiries at shops tell the story to date.

There is a distinct trend away from military books, for truly the average grown-up person has had about enough war literature, at least of the personal-experience kind. He is growing tired of the books which give all the details of the struggles of the authors to get atmosphere. This does not apply to the younger generation, which is as much interested in the war as ever, to all appearances, but it holds good so far as mature men and women are concerned.

Although the war romance and the war autobiography are now on the wane, there is still a brisk demand for authoritative and informative books about the great struggle. The stage has been reached when the public is buying well-conceived histories or works which have been prepared by men and women who have been in the very heart of the world conflict and now have time to tell what they know.

Such works as Brand Whitlock's "Belgium" or Frank H. Simonds's "History of the Great War" (of which there has been an advance sale of 80,000 copies) are examples of the kind of war book which promises to hold the the center of interest. Ludendorff's Memoirs are attracting much attention. Books which weigh results, such as "The Price the People Paid for War," written by Homer Folks, are having a ready sale. Works which tell of the remaking of the map of the world, such as those from the pen of Herbert Adams Gibbons, are in much request.

Although the fathers and mothers are looking for new pastures, the young insist on having their war heroes and their deeds of action. Juvenile books which tell of going over the top and of the brave deeds of boys in submarine chasers or in the submarines, or sailing aloft in hydroaeroplanes, are much desired by boys. The girls insist on Joan of Arc in modern versions and on stories of war nurses.

FICTION OF MYSTERY

Tinctured by the hues of war, fiction has come more and more into demand since the armistice. There are those who seek it for relief from the tragedy which has darkened their lives, while others are reminded by it of the part which friends and relatives now beyond recall played in the struggle.

There is a distinct reaction toward the romantic, the mysterious, and the sensational. Detective stories are seen on the counters of booksellers of all types.

The presence in this country of the distinguished Spanish novelist Vicente Blasco Ibanez, the author of the epochal novel, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," has drawn fresh attention to the many editions through which that work has gone. Some of his other works, such as "Blood and Sand," "The Shadow of the Cathedral" and "La Bodega," are in great demand.

It's a far cry back—almost to the cradle, in fact—when we turn to that whimsical little volume. "The Young Visitors," written, so Sir James Barrie informs us, by 9-year-old Daisy Ashford. Then there is that quaint study of modern life, "Simple Souls," of which the bins of the publishers are being constantly drained. A whimsical, satirical little volume, it has captured the attention of thousands of readers.

Here are the Williamsons with "The Lion's Mouse," and the perennial E. Phillips Oppenheim with "The Box with the Broken Seal." The collected works of Leonard Merrick are in high favor, especially "Conrad in Quest of His Youth." The spell of fiction has extended itself to men who had hitherto been given to the collation of facts. Thus we have Philip Gibbs, war correspondent, in a novel of newspaper life, "The Street of Adventure," and Sir Harry Johnston, who is a big-game hunter and a field naturalist of distinction, is the author of "The Gay-Dombeys," which has a Dickens flavor.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart's "The Dangerous Age," descriptive of the foibles of the sterner sex as it reaches the meridian of life, is widely read. The presses of distant cities are running overtime in the production of special editions of O. Henry and Rudyard Kipling; Robert Hichens is coming back into vogue, and there is a heavy demand for "The Moon and Sixpence," by W. Somerset Maughan, novelist and playwright.

SPIRITUALISM TO THE FORE

Extraordinary interest is being manifested in spiritualism. The millions of deaths in the war throughout the world have drawn the attention of all classes of the population to the possibility that the living may communicate with the dead. Nowadays nobody apologises when he goes into a book store to inquire about some volume bearing on communication between this mortal plane and the hereafter.

This impetus toward the occult began with the publication of Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond," in which he gives communications which he believes he had with a son killed in the war. The high standing of Professor Lodge in scientific circles, as chemist and physicist, gave this volume an unusual importance. It was followed by a book along the same lines by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, "The Vital Message," and Maeterlinck's "The Mountain Paths."

Dr. James H. Hyslop's recent book, "Contact With the Dead," already has a popular vogue. Hereward Carrington's description of "Psychic Phenomena" has a wide circulation. Such works as Denis's "Life and Destiny," a history of spiritualism, by J. Arthur Hill, and "What Is Spiritualism?" by Horace Leaf, are much sought both in the stores and in the New York Public Library.

That strange narrative, "Miss Fingal," in which is told how a colorless spinster became possessed of an up-to-date soul through the death of another woman, is typical of a literary ware which the public relishes nowadays. Among the numerous other new works in this class should be mentioned "The Seven Purposes" and "The Letters of a Living Dead Man."

Another sign of a new literary taste as a result of the war is the reviving interest in religion. This is not the religion of the theological seminaries and the study, but what some would call the religion of the trenches. For scientific disputations about God there is no active demand, but there is much interest in practical, everyday faith.

In Madison Avenue, a month ago, the Young Men's Christian Association established a religious bookshop, which has proved more and more a success. There a clergyman gives advice to those who wish it as to the kind of spiritual literary rations they require. Even there may be detected the touch of the occult. One of the favorite books, for instance, is Basil King's "Going West," which, as its name shows, refers to those who met death in the great struggle and indicates a possibility of communication with loved ones still on this earth. The same author's book, "Abraham's Bosom," the story of the soul of a clergyman in the world beyond, is in much demand.

The religious authors who seem to appeal most to the public are such as Dean Fosdick of the Union Theological Seminary, a Bapist clergyman who preaches in a Presbyterian Church. His "Meaning of Faith" is being read by members of many denominations. Rauschenbusch's "Christianising the Social Order" and similar works are going through new editions. Such works as "Letters to a Soldier on Religion" and "Hearth and Altar" are piled high on the shelves for the buyers. There is a steady demand for Bibles and one house reports that it has had to put out new editions of every hymnal on its lists.

ECONOMICS POPULAR

The economics division of the Public Library is always most overwhelmed with requests for books on foreign trade, and the South American countries occupy an unusual amount of attention. The sellers of books have their hands full with a brisk business on the same lines. Works in two volumes, which sell at $10, are taken without comment as to the high prices. Essays which deal with labor conditions, and, in fact, all books which bear upon industrialism are being disposed of like the traditional hot cakes. John Spargo's "Bolshevism" is a good example. But there is a marked falling off in the demand for books which deal with purely sociological subjects.

The publishers of biographies of noted men and women are jubilant, as their advance orders often exhaust the editions before they get into the regular trade channels. William Roscoe Thayer's "Biography of Roosevelt," and especially the letters of the Colonel to his children, are being absorbed rapidly, while Hermann Hagedorn's life of Roosevelt is in favor with the younger generation.

The poems of Joyce Kilmer are about to have another edition, the third, and the demand for other younger poets of the war is also sustained. Aside from verse which had its inspiration in the tragedy overseas, however, there is a return to a poetry which is far remote from the battlefields. This is noticeable not only here but in England.

Jazz In Scientific World

Prof. Charles Lane Poor Of Columbia Explains Prof. Einstein's Astronomical Theories

(*New York World*)

When is space curved?
When do parallel lines meet?
When is a circle not a circle?
When are the three angles of a triangle not equal to two right angels?

Why, when Bolshevism enters the world of science, of course!

It is thus that Charles Lane Poor, Professor of Celestial Mechanics at Columbia University, explains the extraordinary cable announcements from London about Professor Albert Einstein's theories, which some suppose to have been verified by observations of the recent total eclipse of the sun. These observations were assumed to show that the rays of stars were deflected as they passed the sun, which led to the Q. E. D. that they were subject to the attraction of the sun, that is to gravitation; and from this premise it was easy to jump to the conclusion that Sir Isaac Newton's theory had been knocked to smithereens.

Well, Sir Isaac, after he saw the apple fall in his garden at Woolsthorpe, and evolved therefrom his theory of gravitation, couldn't prove it for a long time. He made his calculations from a wrong estimate of the radius of the earth; and it was not until years later, when another scientist had corrected the figure for the radius, that he was able to give the gravitational principle to a shocked and incredulous world. Once the incredulity had evaporated in the light of proof, and the theory had become an established fact, it still was not immune from mistaken attack, as Professor Poor points out.

"For some years past," Professor Poor said the other day, after reading the cable despatches about the Einstein theory, "the entire world has been in a state of unrest, mental as well as physical. It may well be that the physical aspects of the unrest, the war, the strikes, the Bolshevist uprisings, are in reality the visible objects of some underlying, deep mental disturbance, worldwide in character. This mental unrest is evidenced by the widespread intent in social problems, by the desire, on the part of many, to throw aside the well-tested authors of Governments in favor of radical and untried experiments.

"This same spirit of unrest has invaded science, and today there is just as great a conflict in the realm of scientific thoughts as there is in the realm of political and social life. There are many who would have us throw aside the well-tested theories upon which have been built the entire structure of modern scientific mechanical development in favor of psychological speculations and fantastic dreams about the universe.

"Whenever a new observation is made which apparently does not directly fit into the old-time theories these modern disciples of scientific unrest rush into some weird explanation, involving psychological speculations as to the constitution of matter or our fundamental concepts of mathematics.

"The eclipse observations reported to have been made on May 29 last are a case in point. If these observations are as reported (and such seems unquestionably to be the case), then these explanations, under present accepted theories, may be difficult, but such observations certainly do not warrant the acceptance of the speculations of Einstein.

"It may be that history is merely repeating itself. When Newton's theory of universal gravitation was given to the world in 1685 it was received with incredulity, especially among scientists on the Continent of Europe. Observations were adduced which these scientists asserted proved the fallacy of the Newtonian ideas. One by one these observations were shown to be in harmony with the law, to be direct consequences of it.

"Nearly one hundred years later (1770) Euler, one of the greatest mathematicians of the age, who had devoted a lifetime to developing and perfecting the Newtonian theory, in discussing the observed motion of the moon, wrote:

"'There is not one of its equations about which any uncertainty prevails, and it now appears to be established by indisputable evidence that the secular inequality in the moon's motion cannot be produced by the forces of gravitation.'

"The essay in which this statement was made appeared during a time of profound mental and political unrest, such as now pervades the world. It won the prize of the Paris Academy of Sciences. To explain this peculiar motion of the moon, the greatest scientists of that age adopted theories involving a resisting medium in space, or introduced a time element into gravitation. Yet only a few years later Laplace found a full and complete explanation in certain intricate relationships between the motion of the moon and the varying shape of the earth's orbit, which had been overlooked by Euler and his followers, and found that this motion was a direct result of the forces of gravitation.

"Now, the so-called Einstein theories, or rather speculations, are such as completely to overthrow not only the law of gravitation, but the fundamental conceptions on which all geometry and physics rest. And to sustain such a complete overturning of the entire basis on which scientific thought has been built, two—just two—observed facts are quoted: the motion of the perihelion of Mercury and certain displacements of stars when photographed near the sun.

"There is no need to go outside the law of gravitation to explain the motion of Mercury's perihelion. The explanation may well be in some term of the most complicated formulas which the mathematicians have overlooked or in some distribution of matter near the sun which the astronomer has hitherto failed to properly note. As a matter of fact, in order to make their equations usable, the mathematical observer assumes that the sun is a perfect sphere and that the space between the sun and the planets is empty. Yet both these assumptions are known to be false; the well-known sun spots and the many photographs of its corona prove the sun to be not perfectly spherical and to be surrounded by an irregular and changeable mass of matter. The real trouble is that the mathematicians have not yet been able to introduce the effects of these into their equations and to deduce their possible effects upon the motion of Mercury.

"The displacements of the stars noted in the recent eclipse photographs may be a phenomenon analogous to the refraction of light. All rays of light, when they pass from one medium to another, from air to glass, for example, are bent or refracted. Upon this principle are based the ordinary eyeglass, or the telescope. When the rays from the stars enter the earth's atmosphere they are bent and travel in curved paths. Now, the sun is surrounded by an envelope of gases of irregular shape and of varying densities, an envelope which certainly extends to the orbit of the earth, and probably millions of miles beyond. Would it not be in accord with all known laws of optics if the rays of light from distant stars were bent and refracted when passing through such an envelope?

"The fact that such a bending effect has now been measured is of great scientific importance, and the results may change some of the hitherto accepted ideas as to the density and distribution of matter near the sun, but I fail to see how such an observation can prove the existence of a fourth dimension, or can overthrow the fundamental concepts of geometry.

"I have read various articles on the fourth dimension, the relatively theory of Einstein and other psychological speculation on the constitution of the universe; and after reading them I feel as Senator Brandegee felt after a celebrated dinner in Washington. 'I feel,' he said, 'as if I had been wandering with Alice in Wonderland and had tea with the Mad Hatter.'"

Freedom Of The Japanese Press

(*Herald of Asia, Tokio*)

As regards the freedom of the press in Japan, one of the most intolerable grievances is the impossibility of journalists knowing just what subject the authorities will ban and so there is no knowing when a newspaper issue will be suppressed and the manager penalised. It is very difficult to see where the law can come in in printing that against which no law exists. In this way the police become a law unto themselves, and can jump on any paper against which they may cherish a grudge. To suppress a newspaper issue without warning is bad enough, but to fine or imprison newspaper men for printing what they had no way of knowing was prohibited, is the limit. It must be assumed that this unfair and unreasonable attitude arises from the bad customs of the days of the shotguns when the laws were not published and yet the people were held responsible for any violation of them. But now that we live in more enlightened times, the eras of Meiji and Taisho, Enlightenment and Great Righteousness, this form of injustice should be strictly discountenanced by the judiciary, which should so supervise the police as to render such a miscarriage of justice impossible. The police censor should issue warning as to subjects under official ban, and no newspaper should be penalised for treating subjects against which there is no prohibition, especially when no evil can be pointed out in the matter printed.

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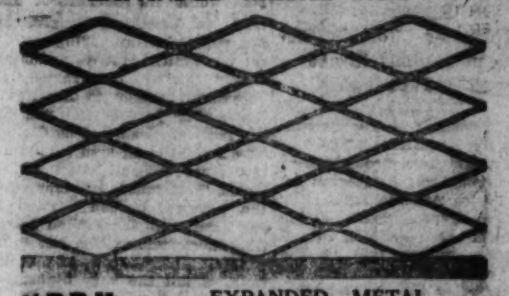

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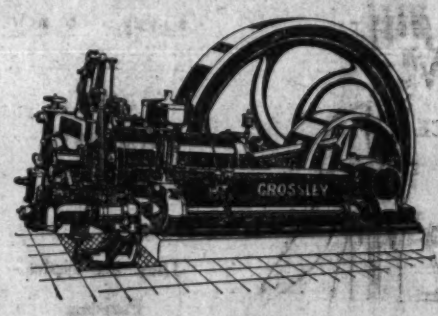

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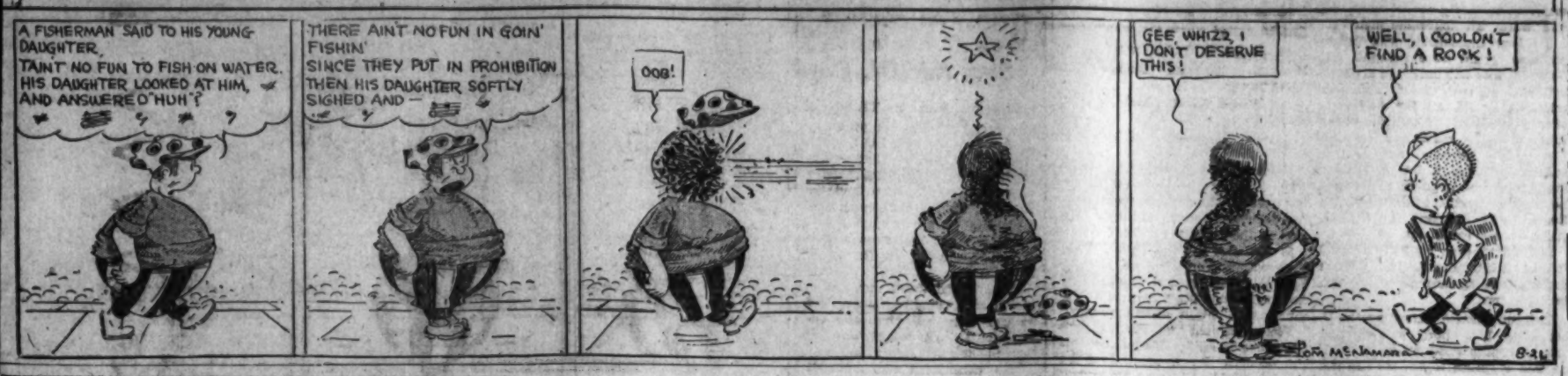
US BOYS — Anyway It Shut Him Up — By McNamara


A FISHERMAN SAID TO HIS YOUNG DAUGHTER,
TAINT NO FUN TO FISH ON WATER.
HIS DAUGHTER LOOKED AT HIM, AND ANSWERED "HUH"?
THERE AINT NO FUN IN GOIN' FISHIN'
SINCE THEY PUT IN PROHIBITION
THEN HIS DAUGHTER SOFTLY SIGHED AND —
OOH!
GEE WHIZZ, I DONT DESERVE THIS!
WELL, I CODLDN'T FIND A ROCK!
Tom McNamara
8-24

Musical Matters

By H. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Mr. Michael Piastro, who is here on his way to the United States, will give a series of four subscription concerts with Mr. Paci as pianist. At each concert a group of composers of the same period will be represented. The recitals are as follows: "Classical School," to be represented by Bach, Mozart, Handel, Corelli, Beethoven; "Romantic School," Schumann and Brahms, with Mr. Bakaleinikoff, ('cellist;) "The Virtuosi": Vieniavsky, Paganini, Chopin and Liszt; whilst the last is "The Moderns," consisting of Richard Strauss, Debussy, Glazounov, and Frugatta, a modern Italian composer. These concerts, which are to be given at the French Municipal Hall, will give an interesting survey of the Landmarks of the history of music and of musical styles.

* * *

Music can be enjoyed and appreciated by people with no technical knowledge of the art, but helps to listening are always of use. The Oxford University Press has issued a "Listeners' Guide to Music" by Mr. Percy Scholes. This useful little book sets out to put in untechnical language the methods of composers, explaining the construction of simple forms, and going on to the more elaborate sonata and symphony. There are illustrations of orchestral instruments, and hints as to various ways these are grouped. One chapter, the object of which is apparent, has Browning's line for its heading: "What do you mean by your mountainous fugues?" (Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.) In addition, there is a concertgoer's glossary, explaining terms found in 1,000 programs. Some practical advice as to appreciation is given in the chapter on "The Orchestra:" "Color-blindness in music is a disease that can be cured if the patient wills—and wills hard enough."

* * *

"There is an anecdote about a certain Shah of Persia which gives a valuable hint or two as to the means to be adopted in the curing of this frequent partial color-blindness. Visiting England, he was conducted on a tour of its chief sights—and sounds—and the tour included a visit to an orchestral concert. On being asked whether he had enjoyed this, he replied that there were two features of the entertainment which had impressed him favorably: he had enjoyed 'the piece that was played before the man came in and wagged the stick,' and, throughout the concert, he had enjoyed watching the 'magicians who swallowed brass rods and pulled them up again.'

* * *

Now careful listening to the 'tuning-up,' combined with constant observation of what the individual players of the orchestra are doing, form the best preliminary course for any student of the art of listening who wishes to learn to appreciate orchestral coloring. The Shah, then, had made the right beginning.

* * *

Watch the players as they enter, observe the instrument each carries, see where he seats himself note his initial movements, and then carefully store up the impression of the sounds his instrument produces in its first tentative scrapings or tootings, or blarings, or bangings. For this purpose a shilling seat on, or near, the orchestra will suit you better than a five-shilling seat in the more respectable part of the hall, and you can always migrate to the more respectable part when, at a later concert, your preliminary studies accomplished, you are prepared to enjoy the effect of the orchestra as a whole.

See what Samuel Butler says in his Note-book. Accompanied by the ever-faithful Festing Jones he attended a concert of wind-instruments, and, "I rather pleased Jones by saying that the hautbois was a clarinet with a cold in the head."

It's A Great Life — By Roy K. Moulton

Raymond Poincare, President of France, is going to attend a soiree at Buckingham Palace, London, given by King George, and has decided to wear white court breaches. The reason for this is that he is going to receive the Order of the Garter, and it is handier to confer this order when the recipient wears knee pants. It is a great waste of time to stop and roll up a long trouser for the hooking on of the order, and then, like as not, the party wears socks held up by patent garters or library paste. Some Americans who have received this order have been greatly embarrassed by not having long silk stockings on at the time, especially when they have been wearing the favorite American red-flannel underwear. The Order of the Garter is a handy thing to have, for never in his life again does a man have to go around with his socks bagging over his shoetops. But is it fair to confer the Order of the Garter on one President without conferring it upon the whole Leg of Nations?

The Countess de Chaulincour, a beautiful young noblewoman of Paris, has shocked that astute burg by appearing at a prominent hotel carrying a pet pig. She has established a new fad. The youthful white porker was attired in a silken robe and the cable assures us that its ears and tail were a delicate pink. The only trouble with this delectable fad is that it is rather likely to prove expensive. Nowadays, with the price of pork where it is, it would be cheaper to buy and carry a genuine pekingese or pomeranian. The way for any lady of nobility to shock Paris would be to appear in public carrying a baby. It is believed in the best circles that Paris would never recover.

A lady has appeared in New York who guarantees to communicate with departed spirits through the medium of the ouija board. It looks as though this party ought to do a rushing business. There is doubtless many a gentleman who would like to communicate with the wife who has gone before and ask her where she hid the quart that he was saving for the emergency that has come upon him. A few butchers and grocers would doubtless like to call up some of their departed customers and tell them what they think about the ever-growing habit of going away from here and leaving bills behind. Altogether the ouija thing seems to be of possibilities.

A celebrated hermit who lives in the Catskills has predicted the end of the world in January, along about the fifteenth of the month. He goes by various signs that have never failed him when he has predicted the end of the world before. This time it is sure to come and the announcement will be received with mixed emotions. To those who are buying something on the instalment plan the end of the world will come as a genuine relief. Others, however, will criticise the prophet for not setting the date early in December instead of January. Interest and taxes always fall due the first of December, as well as insurance premiums, which might be saved. Also there is the gentleman who has to buy Christmas presents for forty or fifty of his wife's relatives. Would it not be well to allow him to enjoy a laugh for once by pulling off this interesting even before the holidays?

The Star Of Bethlehem

(Continued from Page 14)

superstition, to speculate on its influence on the world's affairs.

This phase of the subject has attracted scholarly investigators regarding the remarkable events so simply told by the gospel writer The great Kepler was the first to determine from learned calculations that in the seventh year before our era, (possibly one or two years before the actual birth of our Lord,) there were not one, but three, remarkable conjunctions of the planets Jupiter and Saturn in the sign of Pisces Wieseler, Edersheim, the Danish Munter, and others have written volumes on this strangely fascinating subject, while an English clergyman, the Rev. C. Pritchard, has in recent years with the help of the Astronomer Royal at Greenwich gone over all previous calculations, so that we now know as much about the conjunctions of the planets in B. C. 7 as we do about those of last October. In that year, on the 29th of May there was a conjunction of the two bright planets, Jupiter and Saturn, in the sign of Pisces, and again on the 29th of September in the same year another conjunction of the same planets took place within a few degrees of the previous location, and on the 5th of December a third conjunction of these planets happened, still in the same region of the heavens. To those unfamiliar with the movements of the planets, such an extraordinary recurrence of conjunctions of the same planets within so short a time, and the intervening separation, seems strange indeed; and it is, in fact, a most unusual happening.

CONJUNCTIONS IN PISCES

Now it is a most remarkable fact, ascertained from many sources, that it was the belief of both Jewish and Chaldean astrologers that a conjunction of planets in the sign Pisces always denoted the greatest and most noble events. A peculiar confirmation of this notion comes to light from the writings of a Jew, R. Abarbanel, who in the middle of the 15th century, A.D., believed that the Jews' Messiah would then appear, because there was then a conjunction of two planets in Pisces. He did not believe in Jesus Christ, nor did he then know anything about the fact that such a conjunction had occurred before the birth of the Savior whom he rejected. All this goes to show how a conjunction of the planets in this particular part of the heavens was regarded by ancient wise men.

STORY OF THE MAGI MADE CLEAR

Now we may suppose that the Magi saw the first of these conjunctions on the 29th of May in their far away eastern home, perhaps on the plains of Babylonia, and being wonderfully impressed they ascertained from devout Jewish neighbors something of the Messianic hope, and thus after due and extended preparations they went on that strange journey to the capital of the Jews' country. Something more than five months may have elapsed before they reached Jerusalem, riding upon "pure white camels," "taller than any that had ever been seen before." The buckles of their camels' bridles were of gold, while their caparisons were rich embroidered silk. Their coming to Jerusalem on the morning of December 5 caused a considerable sensation, while their wonderful silence was broken only by the strange question: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews; for we have seen His Star in the east?"

The consultation of the Rabbis and the wicked designs of Herod kept them there the remainder of the day, and when in the evening after sunset they set off for the little village of Bethlehem, lo, the Star which they had seen in the east appeared directly before them. By careful calculations it is found that at that very hour these two planets, now in close conjunction would be a little past the meridian and therefore in the very direction that Bethlehem is from Jerusalem, appearing thus to guide them in a remarkable manner to the very place where the infant King of the Jews, the Savior of the world was abiding. Surely it requires no great strain on the imagination to see in all these events a remarkable coincidence with the history of the evangelist, who doubtless knew nothing whatever about movements or conjunctions of planets, but only recorded the strange visit of these wonderful travelers, as it occurred.

This is not a sermon, but may some star guide every reader to Jesus the Savior! GOD BLESS US EVERYONE!

-:- Plans -:-

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

(Note: The death of Mrs. Wilcox was recently announced. She did not long survive her husband whose death caused her collapse.)

I thought to make a peaceful home—
Earth's sweetest gift and best;
But Fate said sternly, "Go and roam
On highways of unrest."

I planned to help a soul in need
With open heart and purse;
It only woke ignoble greed
And proved the mortal's curse.

I tried to cast a radiant way
On Sorrow's shadowy path;
But Sorrow turned her face away
And cursed me in her wrath.

I said, "I will walk on alone
In ways toil fills with flowers."
Fate answered, in an undertone,
"Nay; you shall walk in ours."

Quoth I, "In service all attain
Contentment, I am sure."
Fate flung me on a bed of pain,
And simply said, "Endure."

Though all my plans have been laid low,
The choicest and most dear
Will yet be realised, I know;
Fate *cannot* interfere.

I shall meet Death adown the road,
That wise and glorious one,
Who tells us, as he lifts our load,
That life has just begun.

I shall go with him to the place
Where spirit comrades wait;
Again shall I behold the face
Of my eternal mate.
Yea; Death and I shall win the race,
O impotent, stern Fate!

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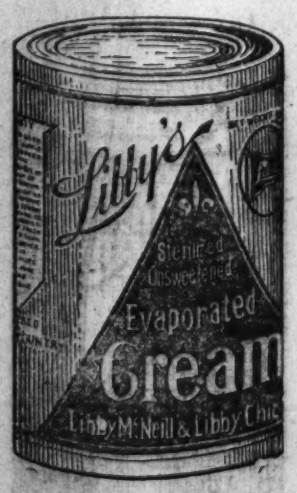

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HINDENBURG RUSH CHILLED BY STORM

No Clash Between Right And Left, But Much Shouting Of 'Down With Republic!'

TROOPS ARE KEPT BUSY

Masses Of Anti-Republicans Try To Disturb The War Inquiry, But Lack Numbers

Berlin, Nov. 18.—"There will be a shooting," was the word passed around among the fanatics of the Extreme Right and Left parties and some newspapers repeated it with the comment, warning or encouraging the people to venture into the streets and aid the respective parties to decide the battle.

But there was no shooting today when Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Helfferich and their retinue of reaction arrived at the Reichstag to testify before the Commission prying into peace possibilities. But if there was no shooting and no bloodshed it was really not due to any wise preventive measures by the government, but to the cold, snow and storm that had transformed Berlin into something like Moscow in midwinter and depressed even the spirits of the reactionary and Spartacide fanatics.

Still the people accumulated at Helfferich's villa in Hitzigstrasse and cheered loudly, waving black, white and red flags as Hindenburg's party left that abode of the republic's enemies and drove through the streets lined with soldiers toward the Reichstag building, where another few thousand awaited him. The mounted guards preceding and following Hindenburg's automobile immediately drove back the crowds, consisting mostly of students in the full glory of their traditional costumes, some fur-coated gentlemen, and a large number of women.

As Hindenburg left the automobile some people shouted "Don't tell them anything," but Hindenburg who had until then repeatedly thanked the crowd and seemed very pleased now quickly stepped through the door which closed abruptly and prevented the masses which had broken the military cordon from following inside.

LABORERS THREATEN

Doubtless there was an organised effort afoot to disturb the session of the committee, and if the weather had permitted there would have been larger numbers and they would have succeeded. Balked in their efforts, the crowds withdrew toward the Tiergarten, but a party of ladies and gentlemen stationed at windows within the Reichstag building encouraged and directed the masses, which with shouts of "Down with the republic," and cheers for the Kaiser and Hindenburg again and again tried to break the military cordon.

The reactionary masses compelled an entrance through the less strongly guarded other six or eight doors, but the snowstorm had caused an immense blockade of wagons and large masses of laborers had accumulated who, when they realised what the reactionaries were about, assumed a threatening attitude. Whereupon the latter, with more shouts of "Down with the republic," retired toward the Tiergarten.

Some ultrafanatics tried to make speeches, but the snowstorm soon shut them up. Here and there Socialists threatened to clear the ground before the Reichstag if the soldiers could not or would not, but the weather was too bad for general action. Meanwhile a great many reactionaries had managed to gain entrance through the various doors despite the strictest control, and they soon made their presence known. Hindenburg and Ludendorff entered the building about 10:15 and walked through two solid walls of silent spectators to the committee room, where they were greeted by Chairman Gothein and Bethmann.

THE TWO GENERALS

As they stood side by side in the center of the large room, with all eyes upon them, Hindenburg at first seemed to dwarf Ludendorff, as indeed everybody else in the room. His strong, almost square features were very pale. Extremely serious, he looked physically weaker though more voluminous in his black frock coat than in uniform. Ludendorff's features, on the contrary, appeared leaner and sharper than while he was still the war lord's right hand.

The two generals prefaced their remarks by the "reservations" under which they will swear and testify. Again and again Chairman Gothein protested against the opinions being expressed in Hindenburg's "reservation" read by Ludendorff. Gothein wanted only the facts and the reactionary elements predominating in the audience loudly demonstrated against him.

At last Hindenburg began answering the committee's eight questions, but soon he was interrupted by the notorious Pan-German, Professor Schaefer, who acted as an expert, and protested against the exclusion of any opinion as testimony, remarking that Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's opinion, formed a part of history and should be permitted. Schaefer was evidently using Helfferich's tactics and succeeded, compelling the committee to interrupt the session to consult.

LOSES HIS POISE

After the recess Chairman Gothein announced that the committee had concluded that experts might only answer when asked and had no right to protest against the committee's rulings, wherefor opinions will continue to be ruled out as evidence. If this ruling had really prevailed throughout the Hindenburg and Ludendorff examination (if that term be permitted) very little would have gone on the record.

Hindenburg's answer to the eight questions was that in his opinion it was not the German Army nor its leaders, but the German political leaders, aided by the Socialists, who lost the war. But noticing Bethmann's agitation, Hindenburg added that the members of the Government certainly meant very well and were "all honorable men"

To hear Ludendorff, who followed, one would have thought Wilhelm II. was not only the all highest, but the all wisest, and that whatever he did was for the benefit of the whole world, which, unfortunately, could not accept it. While Chairman Gothein, despite his ruling, permitted a lot of Hindenburg's opinions to go on the record, he showed less consideration for Ludendorff's opinions, which constantly were ruled out.

Ludendorff grew excited and said it was an infamous lie that he was really directing German policy during the war.

Cross-questioned regarding the U-boat war, Ludendorff lost entirely that Olympian self-possession which he was supposed to possess and got quite excited, constantly removing and replacing large horn-rimmed glasses through which he read from notes. Letters from Haniel and Bernstorff, written from Washington, warning of the consequences of the U-boat war were read by the committee and only increased Ludendorff's nervousness. He finally called upon the whole German people to decide between him and the German Embassy in Washington.

Bernstorff smiles, and he can afford to.

WAR INQUIRY RESTS

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The sub-Committee of the National Assembly investigating war responsibility has decided to postpone the resumption of the inquiry for ten days.

It has also decided that the further examination of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff concerning President Wilson's peace action is unnecessary.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg's departure today for Madgeburg was the occasion for a renewal of the ovation tendered him on his arrival in Berlin.

The Field Marshal reviewed the guard of honor while the crowd sang national songs. Some shouts of "the next time we meet, you will be the imperial President," were heard.

'John The Apostle Was A Bolshevik,' Says Rev. Dr. Case

Chicago, Nov. 7.—The Book of Revelation did not prophesy destruction of the world, but the end of the Roman Empire, according to the Rev. Dr. Shirley J. Case, of the Chicago Divinity School. He has just completed a treatise on the subject.

In his time, John was a Bolshevik, according to Dr. Case. He said:

"The world John meant was the Roman Empire. John had no use for his time and environment. He might well be termed the Bolshevik of his day.

"He denounced the material prosperity of the trade between Rome and Alexandria and other ports of the Mediterranean. He gloated in the thought that all this martial, political and social glory for the governments of his time would fall in ruin."

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PRINCE PAYS VISIT TO WEST POINT; REVIEWS CADETS

Edward Albert Central Figure At Imposing Ceremony On Historic Drill Ground

LUNCHEON IN MESS HALL

Makes Short Speech To Future Officers, Who Cheer Their Royal Guest

New York, Nov. 12.—The Prince of Wales added new lessons to his rapidly maturing education in America and the ways of Americans during the third day of his visit to New York. In view of the arduous programs of Tuesday and Wednesday, things were made somewhat easier for him yesterday, and again he went through the series of functions arranged for him with cheery good nature and the same smiling display of appealing youthfulness.

By the time he was back on the British battle cruiser Renown, late last night, both he and his official and unofficial hosts were keenly aware of the approaching end of his visit, and on both sides there was manifest a genuine and growing regret that his stay must be limited to five days.

Just as the city surrendered him for a time on Thursday that he might be entertained by his fellow-countrymen resident here, so yesterday she gave him up for the best part of the day that he might be once more the nation's guest, this time at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

There he reviewed the cadets, lunched with them, the members of his party being interspersed among the future army officers at their tables, and made them a little speech in which he talked convincingly of the need for willing discipline in a democracy, and reminded the young soldiers of the noble traditions they must uphold.

This was the first time he has been among men younger than himself, and he proved just as able to capture their admiration as that of elder gatherings he has won so quickly to himself.

Back from West Point in the middle of the afternoon, the Prince ran away from his long train of aides and attaches and guards and escorts and went to the Racquet and Tennis Club, where he got a bit of much-needed exercise and a surcease from the gazing eyes which had hemmed him in all day.

From there he returned to the Renown, where he had a few minutes' rest before it was time for him to receive a limited number of guests whom he entertained at dinner aboard, at which there was no speech-making.

After dinner he came ashore and attended the Ziegfield Follies, where the audience gave him a greeting that stopped the show for five minutes. Meantime a throng of sightseers along Riverside Drive were entertained with a display of fireworks from the decks of the Renown, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

CADETS ON THEIR METTLE

The Prince's visit to the Military Academy was accompanied by stirring martial pageantry and seemed to delight both spectators and participants. Edward Albert himself appeared to take particular delight in starring one among his juniors, after the long list of occasions when he has been, perhaps, the youngest man present. He appeared more at ease, more sure of himself than at times when he has faced his elders and has been compelled, rather diffidently, to make speeches to them.

The cadets accepted the royal visitor with the same apparent liking which has marked his every appearance. It is hazarding to say that on any occasion West Point cadets did better than their usual best, but it may have been mere fancy that as the car in the hope of catching a glimpse of him. He remained in the sitting room and they were disappointed.

Garrison, where he detrained, was ambitiously decorated, and a crowd of tiny school children, waving miniature American and British flags, tried to stand stiffly at "attention" as he passed through them, but couldn't help wriggling about a bit in their pride of sharing in the celebration.

Prince Edward exchanged broad smiles with every one of them and left them happy as he stepped aboard the ancient ferryboat, which doubtless would have been used to convey his grandfather to West Point if that earlier Prince of Wales had visited there.

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commandant of the Military Academy, awaited the Prince at the ferry slip with his staff drawn up behind him and the Academy detachment of cavalry, their sabres at salute, flanking him.

"This is indeed a pleasure, sir," the General said, as he and the Prince exchanged salutes and grasped each other's hands. The two fell into easy conversation. After they had chatted a moment the escort wheeled into column formation, and, with the visitors riding in army automobiles, started up the hill to the parade ground. Just then a distant gun started a dull booming of the twenty-one gun salute, and a flourish of trumpets came echoing from among the dull gray walls of the Academy buildings.

GAY SCENE AT PARADE

The side of the parade ground was liberally fringed with wives, daughters and friends of the officers, and the scene as the Prince and his staff took their stations in the center was gay. It was a brisk morning, and the grayclad cadet columns debouched quickly from among the trees at the far side of the green campus, while the military band, in its contrastingly drab khaki uniforms, played a feverish quickstep.

There were a few quick and sharp commands, and in a twinkling this aggregation of human clockwork had resolved itself into a line of battalions stretching immobile across the field.

The brass was hushed for a moment and then it blared forth with "The Star-Spangled Banner," while that nerveless line came to "Present Arms" as if some one had pulled a lever, the reviewing party came to a salute, and the civilians bared their heads. An instant later, the notes of Britain's national anthem succeeded the last sound waves of America's, and once more the tribute to flag and country held every one motionless.

Then the Prince, with General MacArthur, went stepping down to them, inspecting platoon after platoon. Buckles and buttons gleamed in the sunlight that had come to brighten the picture; the crossed white web belts that set off the cadets' Winter full dress were spotless; their rifles were equally speckless, and had Edward Albert been a young man far harder to please than he has shown himself to be, he could have found no fault.

HAS LUNCHEON WITH CADETS

The inspection over, he returned to his post, and the whole cadet corps paraded past him in review. When he had paid his respect to the colors, and had returned the salute of the last company commander the head of the column already was disappearing among the cloisterlike buildings.

The Prince and his entourage then were taken to the mess hall where the cadets were waiting to take their places at the tables. The visitors were distributed, two to a table, among the student officers, and then the corps, with one resounding voice, thundered the cadet yell for the Prince. After then all had luncheon. At the end of the meal there was another yell for the Prince. Then, without the formality of an introduction, the Prince arose and said:

"I am very glad to have had this opportunity of visiting the military college of West Point. During the great war I had the privilege of visiting several United States divisions in France and on the Rhine. This enables me to realise how valuable the officers trained here at West Point proved to their country in the great emergency.

"Now that I have seen a parade at the college itself, I understand what a splendid tradition of military conduct and discipline the college inculcates. I am an officer of the Brigade of Guards, which claims to know something of discipline and drill. So I watched your parade with a very careful eye, and I congratulate you all on the high standard of drill and discipline which you displayed.

DWELLS ON DISCIPLINE

"There are just two things which I always try to say to young sailors and soldiers who are kind enough to invite me to meet them. The first is about discipline. Free and willing discipline is the basis of all law and order, and is just as necessary for great nations in peace as in war. And discipline is not merely learning how to do your duty—that is only half the battle—it is learning how to do in perfect comradeship with other men.

"Autocracies may trade on the unwilling discipline of slaves, but democracies live and must always live by the willing discipline of free men—discipline such as that of a well-trained football team.

"My other point is tradition. Remember what the splendid traditions of this college have done in the last two years. Value this tradition and this training now, for the more you value it the greater will be its worth not only to your own great nation but to all nations which have the same democratic purpose and ideals in the world.

"You cadets have a great example before you, and you can never go astray if you follow as closely as you can the men who fought and won in the great war."

The Prince ended his visit with a brief tour of the post, after which he was escorted back to the ferry. On his way to Garrison he stood outside conversing gaily with a few officers' relatives who had been presented to him.

German Officials Jail 60 Extremist Leaders

Government Forces Break Up Attempts To Celebrate Red Anniversary

London, Nov. 8.—Sixty Independent Socialist and Communist leaders in Berlin were arrested in connection with the attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian Red revolution, according to news in the Berlin papers telegraphed to this city. Other arrests will follow. The most prominent leaders, it is stated, are in hiding.

Processions which the radical element attempted to organise were broken up by the Government forces without trouble. Thirty-six individuals who refused to obey the orders to disperse were taken to the police station.

Berlin, Nov. 7 (Associated Press.)—German Bolsheviki, who planned to observe the anniversary of Lenin's victory over Kerensky, found their ardor considerably dampened today both through the weather conditions and the thoughtfulness of Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense.

Snow-covered stretches of barbed wire barred the approach to Wilhelmstrasse, while a moderate sprinkling of Noske Guards walked leisurely up and down before the various Government buildings. Special troop detachments were also assigned to Police Headquarters and the main telegraph office. These were the only outward indications that the Government was prepared to meet the Communist demonstrations.

The Communists made a feeble attempt to conduct open-air meetings in various outlying sections of the city, but were quickly dispersed by troops.

After the fiasco suffered by the red labor leaders, who hoped to stampede the Berlin workers into a general strike during this weekend, there was no inclination on the part of the workers outside of those in the metal industries to make this a labor holiday. Street life up to 4 o'clock this afternoon was normal.

In Munich the workers will observe the anniversary by a general labor holiday Saturday. All the various industries will remain idle, but the employers have notified the workers that their wages will be deducted for the day's layoff.

Communists' attempts to celebrate in other cities in Germany ended in complete failure. In Hamburg Henrich Lauffenberg, a Communist editor, was arrested for inciting to riot.

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Lodge Sees 'No Room For Further Compromise' In Treaty Fight

Washington, November 21.—Indications that the Peace Treaty fight is likely to be thrown into politics were given today by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader in the Senate, in statement which he made just before his departure for Boston. Senator Lodge declared that there was "no room for further compromise," and that he wished "to carry these reservations into the campaign."

Additional significance was seen in this attitude from the fact that Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has been in Washington during the climax of the treaty fight in consultation with Mr. Lodge.

Although Senator Hitchcock, the Democratic leader, again expressed today an urgent desire for compromise, no definite steps to that end were disclosed. President Wilson it was indicated at the White House, would issue no statement on the Senate's refusal to ratify the treaty until he sent his message to Congress shortly after the opening of the new session, December 1.

DEPRECATES POLITICS

Commenting on Senator Lodge's stand Senator Hitchcock said:

"It would be entirely welcome to us if the reservations should be taken into the campaign, but I do not consider that it would be very patriotic. It appears to have become a question between patriotism and politics. The patriotic thing to do is to work out a compromise.

"The Democrats are not afraid of the issue. The vote would have been the same even if the President had not written his letter. I do not mean to say that the letter did not have some influence, but there would have been enough Democrats anyway to vote against the Lodge ratification resolution.

"Senator Lodge seems to have selected politics as the choice, and I think it is the duty of Senators to select patriotism. I do not think in this crisis that politics should be the issue when the interests of the country and the world are to be considered. The Democrats will work for a compromise. They will take the stand that the passage of the treaty is their supreme duty."

Senator Hitchcock took a fairly hopeful view of the treaty situation. He said that he looked to the country to exert strong pressure that would bring about a compromise on the disputed reservations, and that ratification of the treaty would result. Other Democratic Senators took the same view. Senator King of Utah predicted that the treaty would be ratified by Christmas.

"The country," Senator Hitchcock said, "is going to pound Democratic Senators, it is going to pound the President and it is going to pound Republican Senators, because it wants some kind of a compromise at once. I believe all will have to give and take so that we can get this treaty ratified.

"There is one thing that the country wants and that is prompt ratification of the treaty. I don't think that we will find a compromise difficult to obtain. I have always predicted that we would first have to reach a deadlock before we began to compromise. That is exactly what we have done, except that I hadn't anticipated that the Senate would adjourn when it reached the deadlock. I had hoped that we could go right ahead and reach a compromise before we quit."

Senator Hitchcock said he was not working on any compromise reservations at present. He hopes to see the President and then take a flying trip to his home in Omaha.

FLOOD OF SPEECHES

It was believed at the capitol that Democratic Senators were desirous of disposing of the treaty soon rather than dragging it into the Presidential campaign. But the indications were that a final fight before the country could scarcely be avoided if Senator Lodge and his supporters were determined upon that course.

Preparations are being made to distribute great numbers of speeches made by Republican Senators during the final hours of the treaty debate, as campaign documents. It was noted that the speeches picked for distribution include that of Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, who declared that the Republican Party would welcome a campaign with the Lodge reservations as the issue. This course has been urged by many Republican Senators, who were aroused by President Wilson's attacks on treaty opponents during his tour in September.

Prospects of prompt action on the treaty at the regular session beginning December 1, appeared to be somewhat remote, in view of the procedure that has been outlined by Republican leaders. The plan is to refer the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee, if it is resubmitted to the Senate, and fight the reservation battle there, rather than on the floor. The treaty would not be reported out of the committee until sixty-four, or two-thirds of the Senators, had given their approval to reservations. If this were accomplished, the treaty would be reported and ratified without further delay.

Considering the situation in the Senate committee, the fight there will probably be a long one, which may not end until the National campaign is well under way next Spring, if then. A majority of the Republican Senators on the committee are of the Johnson-Borah-Knox "Battalion of Death" group, and they are in a position to delay action for a considerable length of time, if not indefinitely.

Senator Borah has repeatedly urged his party to make the treaty an issue in the next campaign, and Senator Hiram Johnson has already started his campaign for the Presidential nomination on the league issue.

These and other factors, such as the announced desire of Senator Moses of New Hampshire, to reopen hearings on the treaty, and go into a thorough investigation of negotiations at Paris, give little hope of a speedy disposition of the treaty.

On the other hand, Senator Lodge's plan to carry the treaty into the next campaign does not necessarily mean delay in acting on it, according to some Senators. The fight could come over the question of withdrawal from the League, they explained, although the general opinion appeared to be that the League and treaty would provide the issue rather than a proposal to withdraw.

The question was also raised by some Senators today as to whether the President can withdraw the treaty from the Senate without a majority vote by that body. A precedent was cited in the case of the Hawaiian treaty which was withdrawn by the President in 1892 after the Senate had approved this step by a majority vote.

What new situation President Wilson's message to Congress will create is problematical tonight. Although the Republican forces appeared to be taking the aggressive, as the Lodge challenge to a finish fight indicated, the lineup may be shifted entirely by President Wilson's next move and the result may be a prompt disposal of the treaty, according to many observers.

It is known that many Republicans want to keep the treaty out of the next campaign. It is also known that Senator Hitchcock is ready to compromise on reservations which come close to those sponsored by Senator Lodge.

LOSE SEIZED PROPERTY

Meanwhile, officials of the Government confess that they are at sea as to American relations with Germany. They are uncertain as to the status of the property of German citizens seized by the United States, including the great German passenger liners. They are convinced, however, that should Congress declare the war at an end, as provided in the pending Senate resolution, and should this action be recognised as binding, the German property held by the United States would revert to German ownership.

This is only one of the complications that the Senate's action has produced. Should the war be declared at an end by any other course than ratification of the treaty, the status of the relations of the United States and Germany would be governed by the principles of international law. To accomplish the advantages which the United States obtains through the Versailles treaty it would be necessary for this Government to enter into new treaty negotiations with the German Government. Here another complication is encountered, for the German Government cannot make arrangements with any other Government without submitting such arrangements to the League of Nations, of which the United States would not be a member. It is declared here to be a case of the "vicious circle" over again.

The powers that have ratified the treaty may proceed to carry out its provisions and to organise the League of Nations. One complication in this connection is that the first meetings of the League Council and the League Assembly are to be called by the President of the United States under the terms of the covenant, which part of the treaty making machinery the United States has in effect rejected. Whether President Wilson will feel free to act under the authority thus conferred is something that has not been disclosed.

Following the expressed sentiment of the Senate, American representatives have refrained from serving on the various commissions engaged in arranging the preliminaries for carrying out the terms of the Versailles convention. It was said at the State Department today that the American member of the commission which supervises the government of the German occupied areas was serving in accordance with the terms of the armistice of November 11, 1918. There was an American claim in Hungarian, it was stated and Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, U. S. N., was representing American interests at Constantinople, but the functions of these officials were merely precautionary and were not interfered with by any of the terms of the treaty.

The failure of the treaty prevents the United States from having a representative on the allied reparations commission which will determine the compensation to be exacted from Germany in retribution for the losses she caused by the war.

It has been the intention of this Government to accept as its share of this reparation the German merchant ships seized by the United States and the German property taken over in this country. The right and title of the United States to these ships and other properties belonging to private citizens of Germany is now brought into question. According to the interpretation of authorities they will revert to German ownership when the war between Germany and the United States is declared to be at an end, there being no treaty agreement between the United States and Germany for their disposition.

SITE PRECEDENTS

Considerable discussion was aroused today by the belief expressed at the White House that the concurrent resolution offered by Senator Lodge to declare the war at an end would require the President's signature. The general practice has been to require the President's signature to all bills and joint resolutions, but not to concurrent resolutions, or simple resolutions requiring action by only one branch of Congress. Search of precedents discloses, however, that it is the substance and not the form of a resolution that determines whether it requires the Presidential signature.

An opinion written in August, 1854, by Caleb Cushing, the Attorney General, states that Congress cannot "pass anylaw which in effect coerces the discretion of the President" except by the President's consent unless it should be passed over his vote by a two-thirds vote.

A similar view is taken in a report made by a Senate Committee on Judiciary some twenty years ago. This report states that Congress can take no action in the nature of legislation without the approval of the Executive unless by going over his veto. The substance not the form, of a measure determined whether it required the signature of the President, the committee reported.

These opinions would indicate that the Lodge resolution would have to come before the President for signature. It was said at the Capitol today that the resolution would be changed to a joint resolution, so that the President would have an opportunity to sign it. Strong intimation was given that Senator Lodge would press for speedy action on this at the regular session and allow the Senate to take its time in finishing with the treaty.

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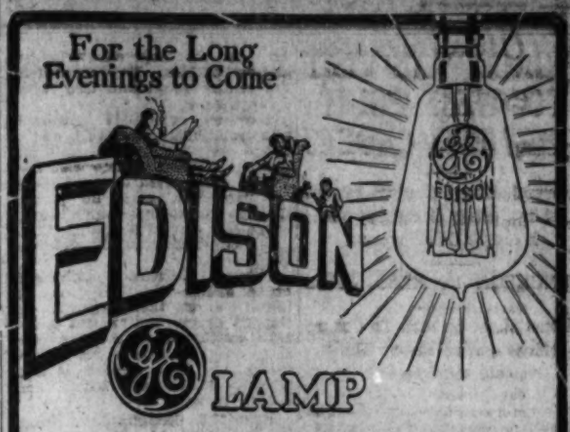

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400,000 Thracian Exiles In Greece To Return Home When Turkey Signs Peace

Hellenic Kingdom Objects To Being Made 'Hinterland' To Constantinople And Expresses Doubt That Bulgaria Will Accept Its Obligations Seriously

By M. Elephtherios Venizelos
(Foremost Statesman of Greece)

Athens, November 1.—It has been doubted by some whether the Greek element in Thrace possesses a clear ethical preponderance. Before looking into this question it is essential to fix the date to be used as the basis for the examination of such a preponderance.

In deciding on similar cases the Peace Conference has based its considerations on the normal prewar status of the countries in question. I am, therefore, following this equitable precedent in the presentation of the Thracian question.

It is a well-known fact that shortly after the Treaty of Athens, by virtue of which the Balkan war between Greece and Turkey was ended, that is to say, from the early months of 1914, the Turkish Government inaugurated a systematic and violent persecution against the Greek element in Thrace and Western Asia Minor by confiscating the property of the Greeks and by forcibly expelling them from their homes and soil.

400,000 PERSONS EXILED

The number of those who took refuge in Greece fleeing from this persecution amounted to about 400,000 people, who for the last five years have been doomed to live in exile, subsisting with the exile's ration, and who today most impatiently await the signing of peace with Turkey so that they may return to their homes and be reinstated in their possessions.

Moreover, in addition to these refugees in Greece, a great number of the remaining Greeks especially those inhabiting the littoral of Propontis and of Western Asia Minor—have been deported during the war into the interior of Asia Minor. The number of these deportees is estimated by the chief representatives of the Inter-Allied Mission at Constantinople at 480,000, and approximately half of those have perished as a result of the sufferings they endured, according to the opinion of the above-mentioned mission.

I firmly believe that these wholesale expulsions and deportations should be taken into consideration by the Conference in its estimate of the ethnological status of Thrace in order not to legalise such criminal actions. Whatever be the decision of the Conference as to the future political status of Thrace, its primary duty should be to assure to these unfortunate exiles their return to their homes and their resettlement in their possessions.

Such an act is not only dictated by justice, but it is also a philanthropic duty toward those evicted from their homes and deported. Moreover, it is dictated by the political and economic interests of the country, because, according to the above-mentioned report of the chief representative of the Inter-Allied Mission at Constantinople, "the Greek population of Turkey forms the most progressive and prosperous factor in the country, and the repatriation of the evicted Greeks to their homes will be far the soundest way of restoring prosperity in the country."

MANY HAVE PERISHED

While all those who have been expelled from Thrace to Greece will be able to return to their homes, with the exception of comparatively few who have succumbed to privation, it is unfortunately true that of those deported into the interior of Turkey a very great number has perished from privation.

On the other hand, if one takes into consideration the losses which the Turkish element sustained on the battlefield and on account of epidemic, it may be stated that the comparative strength of the Turkish and Greek elements has not materially changed. At all events, one can positively contend that the number of the Greeks of Thrace who have perished owing to the Turkish atrocities should be now added to the number of the living. It was for these reasons that I submitted to the Conference the comparative strength of the respective elements as they stood in the 1912 statistics compiled by the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

It is, however, evident that these numbers cannot be accepted by the Conference as absolutely accurate unless some additional proof of their accuracy could be brought forward. The proof of the accuracy of the Patriarchate figures is contained in the official Turkish statistics of the year 1894, published at that time by the Vilayet of Adrianople. By comparing the aforesaid Turkish statistics with those of the Ecumenical Patriarchate the proof is established that the numbers of the latter are not only genuine but accurate as well.

Whereas, according to the Patriarchate's statistics of 1912 the Greek element of Thrace exceeded the Turkish by 60,000, the Turkish statistics assert that twenty years earlier the Greeks had a preponderance of about 30,000 over the Turks. The apparent discrepancies between these two statistics are chiefly due to the interval of time which separates them, during which period the respective populations have increased.

As regards the Bulgarian element the differences are chiefly due to the migrations of the Bulgarians who in many parts of Thrace had not as yet had permanent abodes, being for the most part landless agricultural workmen. I consider, therefore, that there is absolutely no doubt that even on the eve of the great war the Greek element in Thrace was the preponderant one.

In addition to the above, I think that I am justified in invoking, in support of the disposition of Thrace, certain historical arguments supplied to me by the work of M. Rizoff, and entitled "The Bulgarians in their Historical, Ethnological and Political Frontier."

Indeed, if one will glance over the historical maps published in that book (vide pp. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18) he will notice that, during the whole period of nearly seven centuries which elapsed from the settlement of the Bulgarians in the Balkans to the Turkish conquest, the Bulgarians even during the time of their greatest expansion (Tsars, Symeon, Boris, Samuel and Kaloyanis) were never masters of the Thrace Greece claims.

There is only the instance of their having attained some mastery over it for a period of seventeen years, and this during the Frankish conquest of Constantinople, when the seat of the Greek empire was removed to the City of Nicaea in Asia Minor. This was the first occasion when the Greeks and Bulgarians allied themselves against the first Balkan war, when, owing to their alliance with the Greeks, they were enabled to occupy the Thrace Greece claims.

Moreover, the map which appears on page 22 of M. Rizoff's book shows very clearly that, on the eve of the coming of the Turks the southern boundaries of Bulgaria far from crossing the frontiers now claimed by Greece in Thrace, were even lying to the north of them.

And it is noteworthy to remark that the preponderance of the two elements underwent no change during the whole period of the Turkish conquest, as is proved by the ethnological maps appearing on pages 25, 32, 38 of Rizoff's work. The first of these three maps was drawn by Ami Boue in 1847, the second by Lejean in 1861, and the third by Mackenzie and Irby in 1867. It is well proved by these three maps—whose authenticity and accuracy are proclaimed by Rizoff himself—that at as recent a date as fifty years ago eastern Thrace was inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, with the exception of a few small islets of Turkish population.

The rapid increase since that period of the Turkish element in eastern Thrace, to such an extent as to come short today of the Greek element only by 60,000 or 100,000—according to the Turkish or Greek statistics—is due to the fact that since the Russo-Turkish war of 1878 the Turkish Government settled Thrace with many thousands of Turks, whom she instigated to migrate there from those parts of the Balkans which were liberated from Turkish suzerainty as a result of the aforementioned war.

RETAINS ITS CHARACTER

It follows, therefore, from the above that Eastern Thrace, which had been almost exclusively inhabited by Greeks from the coming of the Bulgarians in the Balkans till the Turkish conquest, retained its pure Hellenic character during the whole period of the Turkish era up to the Russo-Turkish war, and even since that period on the eve of the Great War there has existed in Eastern Thrace a great ethnical preponderance in favor of the Greek element.

Even if we add to Eastern Thrace that part of Western Thrace which has been left outside the new Bulgarian frontiers, and in which the Turkish element predominates over the Greek, there still remains a clear ethnical preponderance in favor of the Greek element for the whole of Thrace.

The argument which is being brought forward to the effect that the Power which will undertake the mandate for Constantinople will be subjected to heavy expenses for the covering of which a proportionate hinterland is necessary is not an argument consistent with the principles recognised by the Conference as the guiding ones in the framing of the Peace Treaty. It has been well stated by President Wilson that the right of a people to choose their own political status and government transcends all other considerations brought to bear by the economic interest of others, and that a people are no more to be used "as pawns and tools."

Constantinople can very well meet the expenses of its administration, even without the Thracian hinterland.

Moreover, it can very well—if necessary—incorporate larger territories around the Sea of Marmora and in Asia Minor, where there exists a Turkish majority, that is to say, a majority belonging to a nation characterised both by the conscience of humanity and by the Supreme Council of the Conference as altogether incapable of governing foreign races, and in the last resort the expenses of Constantinople could be borne—if necessary—by the League of Nations, for it would be unjust that Greece should be doomed to bear them, being prevented from including within her boundaries by far the most excellent part of her national inheritance.

It would be doubly unjust to Greece if, in addition to not being given Constantinople—by reason of the great international interests which center in that city—she be deprived as well of Thrace, for the simple purpose of increasing the revenue of the State of Constantinople. The disappointment which Hellenism will feel in such a case will indeed be a most bitter one.

This injustice against Greece will be all the more severe when one takes into consideration the fact that all the other Allied nations of Eastern and Central Europe—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Rumania—will include within their new boundaries nearly the whole of their national strength; whereas Greece, even with the incorporation of Thrace, will have 30 percent of her co-nationals in Europe and Asia Minor outside her boundaries. And if we take into consideration the Greeks who live outside of Europe, the Hellenic nation in such a case will but include within its frontiers 65 percent of its national family.

THE INSINCERE BULGAR

Neither will the non-restoration of Thrace to Greece serve in any way the interests of peace in that part of Europe. The Bulgarians, of course, will rejoice at seeing their hereditary opponents unjustly treated by the conference. But it does not follow that they will accept with the spirit of sincerity the peace which is being imposed upon them.

When, at the end of the first Balkan war, the Greeks and the Servians, for the sake of attaining a pacific settlement of the Balkan question were offering to Bulgaria the whole of Thrace as far as the Enos-Midia line, the whole of Eastern Macedonia, part of Central Macedonia as far as the left bank of the Vardar, and at the same time Servia was acquainting Bulgaria with her readiness to submit the question of Monastir to the arbitration of the Tsar, the Bulgarians rejected this Greco-Servian offer and preferred to wage the second Balkan war, because that which they were seeking was nothing less than the establishment of an absolute Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans.

And again, when in 1915 the Allied Powers were offering to Bulgaria the very same concessions and South Dobrudja in addition, Bulgaria rejected the offer and participated in the great war, identifying herself in an absolute alliance of spirit and purpose with the Central Powers and with Turkey for the purpose of dismembering Servia and imposing her hegemony.

In view of the repeated experience of the past, is it justifiable to believe today that Bulgaria will accept a peace which forever mars her imperialistic dreams with but the most profound bitterness, keeping herself in readiness to conspire once more against peace as soon as she feels capable of doing so? Therefore, since Bulgaria will accept peace with such a vindictive feeling, will the cause of peace be at all served if the Greek nation comes out of the Conference with a feeling that its national interests have been overlooked by the very Powers at the side of which it has fought the good fight?

ANOTHER COMPLAINT

May I also be permitted to mention another complaint which the Greek nation will be justified in having? When on the first week of last February, the Council of Ten referred the Greek claims to the Commission on Greek Affairs, this Commission pronounced itself in favor of the Hellenic claims on Thrace almost in their entirety. And I am glad to state that the American member of this Commission was in full accord with his French and English colleagues on this subject.

It was, therefore, quite natural for me to consider since then that the Thracian question would be settled in favor of Greece.

Moreover, as I was aware that for the purpose of imposing this solution on the Bulgarians and the Turks, the only available Allied army would be the Greek one, not only did I not proceed to demobilise it after the signing of the armistice, but, on the contrary, I increased its strength from ten divisions—its total on the day of the armistice—to twelve divisions of a war footing. The upkeep of such a large force for a whole year since the armistice has caused an extra item of 1,400,000,000 drachmae in the Greek budget, which is a most serious burden for a small nation to bear.

Had there been no favorable report on the Thracian question, Greece would at least have proceeded to partial demobilisation, keeping at most five divisions on a war footing, instead of twelve.

This economic aspect bears a far greater importance in view of the fact that the Conference, in obliging Bulgaria to pay 2,250,000,000 francs for reparations, cancelled at the same time all the debts contracted by Bulgaria in Germany and Austria-Hungary for the purpose of carrying on the war—a sum which, indeed, exceeds the total to be exacted from her for reparations.

Thus Greece is subject to seize the opportunity given by Judenitch's defeat to concentrate heavy forces against the Esthoemerging from this war with a greater public debt than that of Bulgaria. And whereas the latter country, having undergone no enemy invasion, emerges from this war with her productive sources altogether unimpaired and flourishing, Greece, in addition to having had one of her richest provinces—Eastern Macedonia—devastated by the Bulgarian invasion, has also had her "cheptel" diminished by half as a result of the three-year presence on her soil of the army of invasion.

So Greece emerges from the war with two of the chief sources of her national wealth—the merchant marine and the "cheptel"—most seriously paralysed.

I have already had the courage of assenting to very painful national sacrifices, only for the sake of assuring the success of the higher general interests of the people of the Peninsular.

But I am equally certain that sacrifices of the Hellenic interests today will in no way serve the higher interests, that my policy during the great war has been one based on a higher conception of political morality. Should this policy, therefore, be judged by the Greek people and the rest of the world as having failed to be crowned with success, in spite of the full victory, it would in no way contribute towards the strengthening of the moral principles guiding the governing of the peoples.

First Industrial Hospital In China At Yangtszepoo

The Yangtszepoo Industrial Hospital has been established in connection with the Yangtszepoo Social Center, 84 Yangtszepoo Road, near Lay Road, in the heart of the mill district. It is probably the first co-operative industrial hospital in China. The dispensary was opened in August, and the hospital, September of this year.

The institution is financed by the progressive managers of a number of the chief industrial plants in the Yangtszepoo District. These plants had been doing what they could, individually, to care for the sick and injured among their employees. Some were doing more, some less.

The degree of co-operation which makes the enterprise unique was brought about under the leadership of Prof. D. H. Kulp II, Department of Sociology, at Shanghai Baptist College, in the early summer of 1919. Mr. Kulp was heartily supported by Mr. J. B. Kerfoot, manager of the Jardine, Matheson Company's Milling Department. The willingness of these managers to co-operate in order to secure better provision for their employees made it possible to establish the Hospital.

3-YEAR EXPERIMENT

These co-operating companies and managers have undertaken the experiment for a period of three years. What will be done at the end of that time will depend on the needs of the community when the time expires. If there is a large, endowed general hospital in the district, with adequate accommodation for the mill operatives, effort will be made to correlate the Industrial Hospital so as to secure economy and efficiency. Otherwise, these industries will doubtless find it to their advantage to unite on a larger scale in this method of caring for their employees.

This arrangement insures the best possible attention for all Chinese employees who are willing to accept Western medical and surgical treatment. It is secured at a nominal per capita cost to the companies when compared with the cost in the West. The fact that the Hospital is near the mills makes it possible for many operatives to come for treatment who could not be persuaded to go the long distance into the city.

At present, the companies uniting and contributing on the per capita basis are as follows:

	employees.
Jardine, Matheson Company, Ewo and Yangtszepoo Mills	9,000
San Sing Cotton mill (one-half year)	5,000
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company	4,100
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,170
Heng Feng Cotton Mills	1,100
China Import and Export Lumber Co.	1,000
Hou Seng, and Deh Dah Mills	2,023
Amos Bird Company	568
The Municipal Power Plant	450
Anglo-Chinese Cotton Manufacturing Company	600
This involves a total of	26,011 operatives.

SET TIMELY EXAMPLE

The managers of these industries are setting a timely example in the early stages of China's industrial development. The modern employer of labor is keenly alive to his social responsibility for the welfare of those in his service. He also knows that this human interest is based on sound business principles.

The rapid development of industry in Shanghai has already produced a shortage in labor, skilled and unskilled. The day of a dozen coolies tugging at a two-wheeled delivery cart is passing more rapidly than many realise. The better the physical condition of the producer, the better it is for him, for the company that employs his labor, and the community that shares the product of his labor. Mutual interest demands the further development of this form of service.

The Hospital is under the careful supervision of Dr. W. G. Hiltner. Dr. J. C. Shen, a graduate of the Nanking University Medical School, is the resident physician. Miss Yie, a graduate nurse, is matron and is assisted by an adequate staff of nurses. Miss Yie received her training with China's well-known lady doctor, Dr. Mary Stone, and has her splendid spirit of service. Already, it has become necessary to increase the number of beds for men.

The opening and management of the Hospital has devolved on Mr. James B. Webster, Acting Director of the Yangtszepoo Social Center, during Mr. Kulp's absence in the United States. The Industrial Hospital is only one of the ways in which the Social Center is seeking to meet the needs of this great industrial district. Those who are interested in this kind of Community Service may arrange to visit the Social Center through the Director, at any time.

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BOLSHEVIKI AGREE TO FREE PRISONERS

Exchange Terms Arranged With Baltic States At The Dorpat Conference

ARMISTICE MAY COME NEXT

No Peace Before Result Of Soviet Parley With British Is Known

BY WALTER DURANTY

Dorpat, November 19 (via Copenhagen, November 20.)—It is announced tonight that the terms on which prisoners and hostages will be exchanged with the Soviet are agreed upon.

The situation regarding the peace discussion is rather obscure, but it seems certain that there have been informal conversations between Litvinoff and the Esthonian and Lettish representatives, if not about actual peace at least concerning an armistice. It is suggested that another Soviet commission, perhaps containing a military member, will shortly visit Dorpat to negotiate an armistice, but it is doubtful whether the word peace will be officially mentioned until the result of Litvinoff's conversations with the British in Copenhagen is known.

There is, however, always a danger that the Bolsheviki may seize the opportunity given by Judenitch's defeat to concentrate heavy forces against the Esthonians with the object of forging them to speed peace. From what I have seen of the Esthonian troops in a six hours' journey in a troop train two days ago such an attempt is likely to be unsuccessful. The men were well-equipped, good-looking soldiers. Their discipline is excellent and the officers had the same friendly attitude toward the men characteristic of the best French troops.

They declared that this battalion was in no way exceptional that the whole force was animated with the same spirit, but that it was naturally after six years of more or less incessant fighting they should be disinclined for a further military adventure whose sole purpose appeared to them to be the restoration of a regime in Russia whose leaders have shown little disposition to recognise the Esthonians' claims to independence. But they will defend their own territory gallantly, as they have done during the past year.

The most favorable feature of the Dorpat conference is the great advance made toward a League of the Baltic States in particular, and perhaps of Poland, Ukraine, and Finland also, as a real concrete force. Conversations between the different statesmen during the last few days have paved the way toward the establishment of a federation that would be the surest guarantee of security at home and abroad and of future prosperity.

I think the Esthonian leaders realise how greatly they will benefit by united rather than individual action, and though Esthonia is most exposed to the Bolshevist military menace at present she can be trusted to do her utmost to restrain the peace movement until she gets a lead from the Entente.

That peace is for her a crying necessity is, however, obvious. Should a bellicose policy prevail in the allied councils the Esthonians' position, already delicate, will become difficult to a degree.

LITVINOFF'S MISSION

November 17.—As the Soviet envoy Litvinoff passed through the silent crowd in the hall of the Dorpat station yesterday evening I heard a word on the lips of two men near the door engaged in earnest conversation. The word was Brest-Litovsk. Litvinoff must have heard it also, though he made no sign, but as he entered his carriage his thoughts may well have gone back to the peace which, as it seemed, delivered Russia into German servitude.

Now, unless indications are fallacious, he is on his way to negotiate a peace that will recognise Soviet Russia's independence and the Bolshevist regime as the de facto Government of the former empire.

The logic of facts admits no other interpretation, although officially the conference here with the Baltic States, which opens today, and the still more important reunion at the end of the month with the British in Copenhagen is only to discuss the exchange of military and political prisoners.

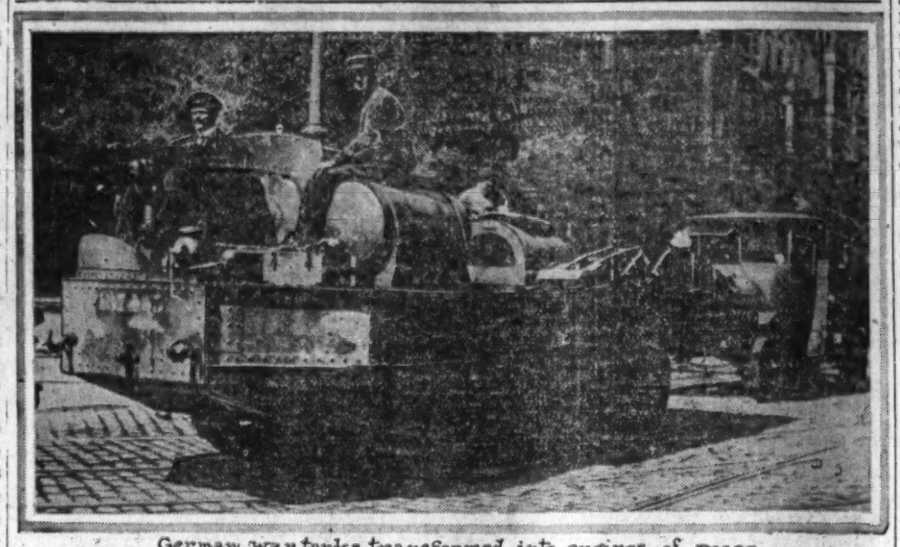
As matters stand today Judenitch's White Russian Army is being steadily driven back to the Esthonian frontier at Narva. It is thoroughly beaten. The Esthonians and Letts are unwilling to continue fighting. If their country was invaded by the Bolsheviki they would resist, but they have no desire for aggressive tactics. Now countries which previously were not allowed to share in their own Government by Russia, they have everything to create from the ground up—a civil administration, and a financial and economic system.

In addition to this heavy task the burden of maintaining an army is intolerable. Peace is not only wanted but a vital necessity, if they are to remain as separate entities.

It is significant that although before, when the meeting here was featured as a peace conference, only Esthonia and Latvia had agreed to take an active part—with Lithuania in attendance somewhat vaguely as an onlooker—now that the official program is only the exchange of prisoners Poland, Ukraine, and Lithuania have also sent accredited representatives. It seems clear that the intention is to discuss peace—or, at least, an armistice—conditions here, but only for two or three days in a more or less tentative manner. Then Litvinoff will proceed to Copenhagen to take up a similar discussion with the similar nominal purpose of exchanging prisoners—with the British.

However Lloyd George may explain what he really meant by his Guildhall speech England really cannot avoid considering the possibility of reaching a modus vivendi with the Soviet Government, inasmuch as Esthonia and Latvia—and probably other Baltic States also—are certainly doing so. Naturally it all depends on the conditions offered by the Bolsheviki. Hitherto it has been impossible to learn anything definite about them, Litvinoff and his companions being carefully secluded. But they are said to include, firstly, an offer to recognise the complete independence of all the new States that were formerly a part of the Russian Empire; secondly, the resumption of trade relations between the Soviets and these States, and, thirdly, mutual toleration and protection for the lives and property of the new States' nationals in Soviet Russia and of Soviet nationals in the new States. Finally, the very nature of the contract would imply recognition of Soviet independence and authority.

German War Tanks Now Following Peaceful Pursuits



German war tanks transformed into engines of peace.
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Gen. Maurice Declares That She Is Powerless To Renew Hostilities

LACKS SUPPLIES FOR ARMY

Allies Can Obtain Reparation, Only By Helping Teuton Recovery

(By Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice)

London, Nov. 19.—The fiction that the German armies were not utterly and completely defeated at the end of the war has been exploded by authoritative statements made by Germans and it is hard to see what purpose is being served by reviving it now.

It is stated that Germany has today a great secret army amounting to 700,000 men and that the German militarists are preparing for a renewal of war. Now, it is ridiculous to suppose that Germany could have prepared or be preparing secretly an army of 700,000 men. There are today scattered over the whole of Germany commissions of allied officers engaged on various tasks in connection with the enforcement of the terms of peace, the repatriation of allied prisoners of war, and the dismantlement of German munition factories. It has never been easier than it is today for the Allies to obtain accurate information of what is happening.

Secret preparations for a renewal of war, even if there is any considerable party in Germany which contemplates such madness, is, therefore, out of the question. The allied powers may be confident of obtaining early and reliable information of any military measure which may be contemplated on the other side of the Rhine.

There are reasons which make it quite impossible that the Germany of today can take any aggressive military action. The whole railway system of the country had an intense strain thrown upon it by the war and by the surrender to the Allies, under the terms of the armistice, of great quantities of rolling stock. It is not today capable of doing more than meet the bare necessities of the population during the coming Winter. It is out of the question that Germany could concentrate 700,000 men or anything approaching that number in any one area and keep them supplied with their needs.

DETERRED BY DANGER

Further, the food situation in Germany is such that she is living from hand to mouth, and has no margin for rationing large military forces. Any considerable military concentration in Germany today would simply mean that a great part of the population would either starve or perish from cold during the coming Winter.

There are today a number of British business men in Germany who are seeking to trade. They all tell the same story. Germany has very little to sell. She has practically no materials with which to manufacture goods for export. Germany knows perfectly well that in these circumstances she is quite helpless and that a renewal of the blockade would spell for her almost irretrievable disaster. It is, therefore, nonsense to talk of the Germany of today as possessing any real military power and as constituting a menace to the security of others.

On the other hand, the internal condition of Germany is unquestionably very serious. The junkers and the underlings of the military caste have found their occupations and their means of livelihood gone. They owed everything to the Hohenzollerns and they see in the restoration of the monarchy the one means of getting back something of what they have lost.

There is no question that they are very busy intriguing today. They are intriguing in the Baltic provinces, where bands of Prussian officers and soldiers who disregard and treat with contempt all orders sent to them from Berlin, have assembled. They are intriguing in Berlin, and the Hindenburg demonstration is an outward and visible sign of these intrigues.

The existing Government is daily losing power and influence because the problem of reconstruction in Germany is a hundred fold more difficulty than it is with us, and large numbers of Germans are today disposed to make the Government responsible for their present discontent. The militarists are obtaining recruits from many who have come to think that any change must be for the better.

PARTIES OF DISCONTENT GAIN

For exactly the same reason the Spartacides and the extreme Socialist Party are steadily gaining adherents, particularly in South Germany. In Saxony, Bavaria, and Baden there are many and increasing indications that revolution is in the air, and the situation is almost certain to get worse as the pinch of Winter is felt.

Those who know best what is going on today are anticipating that a reactionary rising in Prussia may break out at any time, and will be the signal for a Red rising in South Germany. Thus there is grave danger that the large area of Europe which today is in a state of chaos may be greatly extended. a condition of affairs which can only react unfavorably upon ourselves and upon the rest of the world.

If revolution does break out in Germany our chances of making Germany pay, never very bright, will almost disappear. The one means which the Allies have of obtaining from Germany their just demands is to assist by all means in their power in the establishment of a firm Government in that country and in the restoration of German industries. It is high time that the rubbish which is being talked about German dumping and about the military power of Germany ceased, and that we exercise a little plain common sense in dealing with a very serious situation.

The attitude of mind of the people who are today trying to drive Germany to extremes is that of a man who, having killed a poisonous snake, proceeds to pound it into a jelly. A nervous reaction of this kind after escape from a great danger may be excusable, but it is neither sensible nor dignified.

CHANNEL TUBE CONSTRUCTION TO START SOON

Actual Work Will Begin By Spring, Declares Premier Lloyd George

BY FORBES FAIRBAIRN

London, Nov. 15.—When Premier Lloyd George met the Channel Tunnel deputation on Wednesday he gave official sanction for the immediate commencement of the tremendous work that will make the tunnel under the English Channel, connecting France and Britain, a reality.

Actual work on the gigantic project will start next Spring, if not sooner, it is expected. The scheme has been hanging fire since last April, the delay being due mainly to the fear lest the construction of this tunnel be construed by the other continental nations as a joint measure capable of exploitation at some future time for offensive purposes, which, of course, would be in contravention of the principles on which the League of Nations is based.

The British representatives in Paris have been able to remove all such misgiving, and it is now settled that nothing stands in the way toward the materialisation of the project.

Latest estimates compiled by Sir Arthur Fell, Parliamentary Chairman of the Channel Committee, who has been an enthusiastic advocate of the tunnel plan for twenty years, show that the cost will be approximately $125,000,000, and that the tunnel can be completed within not more than six years. This would make direct rail communication between London and Constantinople an accomplished fact within eight years.

Present plans contemplate the construction of twin tunnels similar to the Simpson tunnel system, which traverses the Alps. The width will be eighteen feet, with cross-tunnels every six hundred feet. The tunnel will be thirty-two miles long. Work will be started simultaneously on both sides of the Channel, and will be under Anglo-French direction. A great electric plant ten miles inland from Dover will supply the power for ventilating and pumping purposes.

Thirty thousand passengers and 30,000 tons of freight will be accommodated daily by the tunnel trains, it is estimated. Said Sir Arthur Fell today:

"The tunnel will be the greatest trade booster for Western Europe. It will be an important factor in helping the nations to recover from their enormous war losses, through the rapid interchange of commodities. It will remove England from its isolated position and make her part and parcel of Europe.

"However, we have not failed to include in our reckoning the possibility of future hostilities. Our plans provide for facilities to flood the tunnel in case of necessity."

The tunnel will be built 150 feet under the bed of the Channel. The plans make for absolute safety as the primary condition. They have been endorsed by leading French, British and American engineers.

Work will be begun shortly on the world's largest railroad terminus, to be built here, for the accommodation of European trains and the enormous increase in traffic that will result from the completion of the Channel tunnel. London-Paris expresses are expected to run at intervals of five minutes. The British Parliament recorded its approval of the tunnel scheme last Spring, when 375 members endorsed it in a postcard canvass.

Thousands of discharged soldiers and sailors of France and England will find employment when work is started on the big project.

-:- Presbyopia -:-

BY DR. F. M. GENSBURGER., OPH. D.

The word Presbyopia comes from the Greek and means literally "old sight;" it is a physiological change which affects every eye, whether normal or not, and which commences usually between the 40th and 45th year.

It is a condition, in which the near-point, i.e. the point, at which we ordinarily hold our reading or writing matter, has receded to a further distance, so that we find we are unable to read fine print as close as we used to, and must therefore hold it at practically arm's length to be able to see clearly.

Presbyopia has absolutely no effect upon distant vision, and that is the reason, why you hear so elderly people say that they have wonderful eyes and can see everything at a distance, only when they want to read, they find that they cannot read as well as they used to at the ordinary reading distance and must hold things further away; that is just what Presbyopia is.

The cause of Presbyopia consists in loss of elasticity of the crystalline lens in our eyes, which is thus prevented from assuming the increased convexity which constitutes the essential factor of accommodation.

Now, what is accommodation? This may be described as the power of the eyes to focus rays of light upon its retina from different distances at different times; in other words the eyes cannot focus rays of light upon its retina from different distances at the same time. Here's a little example, which you can try out for yourselves:

Hold a pencil in your right hand about 5 inches in front of your eyes, and in your left hand hold a newspaper at about 15 inches away, both directly in front of your eyes; then fix both eyes on the point of the pencil, not on the whole pencil, and you will notice that the newspaper will be absolutely blurred; then, instead of fixing on the pencil-point read the paper, and the point of the pencil will be blurred; that is what we call the power of accommodation, and we accommodate each time we look from a distant to a closer point, and the nearer we look, the more we accommodate.

As we grow older, our power of accommodation gradually decreases, and when the age of 45 years is reached, so little accommodative power is left, in other words, the crystalline lens of each eye losses so much of its power to become more convex, that we have to aid our vision with convex lenses to replace the convexity of the lens in our eye.

In people with normal sight, convex or plus glasses are required for reading, in hypermetropic or far-sighted eyes, when plus glasses are already worn, an additional plus is required according to age; in myopic or near-sighted eyes, when concave or minus glasses are worn already, we also add on plus in presbyopia to our minus correction, which naturally reduces the minus, and when the amount of error of the nearsighted person in minus corresponds to the additional plus in presbyopia, then the two corrections neutralise, and we cannot read any more with our glasses and have to remove them to see clearly.

Haven't you ever observed old men with white beards reading a paper without any glasses, and haven't you often thought to yourself or remarked to others, how wonderful it was that he at his age could read a newspaper without glasses? The reason why any old man can read a paper without any glasses is, that he was near-sighted when he was young, even if he himself didn't know it, and that the amount of his minus correction was neutralised by the additional plus correction in the stage of presbyopia.

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WANTED TO SEE THE 'NEW' PRINCE

Oldtime English Actor In New York Who Remembers Edward VII. In India

New York, November 10.—Living in modest comfort, in the Washington Heights section of the city, is an old actor who would like nothing better than to see the "new" Prince of Wales when he visits New York.

In the daily press are statements of the democratic tendency of "Prince Eddy," but it is not possible for him to have more of this virtue of democracy than had his grandfather, according to Henry E. Walton, whom old New Yorkers will remember as Ravennes, the big thief in "Erminie's" famous long run at the Casino.

"King Edward was the King of Democrats," said he recently. "I have lived the allotted three score and ten—and a bittock—as my countrymen would say. I have traveled far and seen a good many things, and I have come to the conclusion that to be a good democrat one must be a gentleman—as I define it, one who respects the feelings of others. And this definition entitles Albert Edward first to the title of Prince and later of King of Democrats."

VISIT TO INDIA

Speaking of the time when Edward VII., as Prince of Wales, made his triumphal visit to India, in 1875-6, and the English Dramatic Company, under the auspices of the Prince of Wales, opened their season in Calcutta, he said:

"The Prince arrived at the beginning of the year. I recall the landing from the Serapis at sunset time, with the members of the company and hundreds of thousands of people—native kings and princes, army and navy officers, etc., assembled—the future King of England recognised Charles Mathews, a member of our company—he was a great favorite of his—and waved his hand, calling out, 'Hello, Charlie. I'll see you tonight'—then the cavalcade went on.

"That night the performance was about to begin when an equerry rode up to the theater, requesting that the company kindly delay the performance for ten minutes. Sure enough, punctual to the moment—punctuality being a democratic virtue in princes—he and his suite entered the box within an hour after his actual landing. He had changed his seagoing attire, got into evening clothes, and hastily swallowed a sandwich and a 'peg,' and, with the inevitable cigar in hand, stood smiling and bowing before the delighted audience.

"On command night, when a special performance was given for the Prince of Wales a fortnight after his arrival, we gave 'Used Up.' Charles Mathews played the 'comedy' that night. Boxes sold as high as £100. The rest of the theater was £3 a seat, or $15—and that was a long time ago, when such prices were unheard of.

WEALTH OF JEWELRY

"Stewart Hog, then Chief Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, disliked the idea of showing in the native princes, therefore to the stage director was delegated the duty of receiving them at the gate of the compound—among them the Maharajah of Reewah, King of Kashmir, a very handsome man of pale-olive complexion, dressed all in white, with a magnificent diamond flashing in his turban. Another striking figure was the Maharajah of Vizanagram, with a crown eight inches high, set with immense precious stones, his neck encircled with ropes of rubies and emeralds, strung like robins' eggs.

"The visit to India of the then Prince of Wales was semi-political in character—the Indians wished to see the great Shazadhar (Great Prince). He made a short tour of India, and the Durbar took place during his stay.

"His visit paved the way for the proclamation, in 1877, of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. George Titheridge, leading man of our company, dressed in herald's costume, read the proclamation. It was in the open air in Calcutta before the assembled kings and princes of India, with foreign consuls representing the nations of the world, &c.

"I remember how the Prince was landed and feted in India, from State affairs of regal, barbaric splendor to the ladies who fought for the orange peel from his plate. If he could have been spoiled the visit to India would have done it. But he remained in all his actions democratic and simple.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCE

"He liked to walk, or at most to take a cab, like any other man, and he was generally seen smoking a big cigar. If he went to a theater or music hall he laughed and applauded with great gusto. He was loved by all the performers. If particularly pleased with an artist, he would send his equerry to compliment him or her. He was a constant visitor at the Savage Club, where he took the chair at the Press Dinner—in fact, he was seen everywhere. His name was on every charity list—and he never forgot a face.

"In fact, voices were raised against the future King—he was too democratic, it was said, by some—too much a lover of the people. 'A little more standoffishness, please,' was the cry from certain quarters.

"So the 'new' Prince of Wales, if he is simple, kindly, and democratic, and, if, by these qualities he endears himself to all with whom he comes into contact, is only following in the footsteps of his grandfather," says Mr. Walton.

Ibanez Warns Nations Of A 5th Horseman

Brilliant Spanish Author Sees Another Rider To Punish The World—Only Justice Among Classes Will Stop Him

New York, Nov. 16.—"Unless the portentious signs from every corner of the earth fail the world will soon be steeped in a revolution of the classes. In my book, the four horsemen galloping across the fields of Europe were War, Hunger, Pestilence and Death. Now will come the fifth—Social Revolution!"

This prediction was made by Vicente Blasco Ibanez, brilliant writer, Commander of the French Legion of Honor and student of sociology in New York. He continued:

"Please don't think that I am an alarmist, because I am not. Nor that I am a politician. These views are simply the views of a novelist and an observer of the social organism that has gripped the populace in the wake of the great inferno. Let me take you back just a little.

THE JOY WE ONCE KNEW

"At the beginning of the nineteenth century, men who had known the time which preceded the French Revolution used to explain regretfully, 'Alas those of you who knew not the days before the Revolution have not tasted the sweetness of life.'

"In the very same manner those of us who knew Europe before 1914 may make the same exclamation: 'Never again will the world enjoy so much the pleasure of life.'

"In an instant this world of happiness was destroyed and gave place to the most horrible catastrophe in history. One may say without fear of contradiction that many years will pass before life will be again what it was in 1919.

"The chief cause of the war was the lack of an international moral law with compelling sanctions; a law to force nations to observe the same conduct as private individuals. In brief, an international law to provide adequate punishment for international crime.

NEED OF A MORAL CODE

"The fact there was no international code of morals made it possible for the perpetration of the shameful crimes committed during the years 1914 and 1918. The one outstanding feature of the holocaust is the fact that the master criminals through whose abuse of power ten million men bled to death on the battlefields have thus far escaped punishment.

"I was in Paris during the first year of the war. I studied that frenzied period closely. France practically alone had to withstand the German armies that were sweeping down upon her land. There was no help in sight with the exception of the small Expeditionary Army under the leadership of General French. A keen observer could not but help see War, Hunger, Pestilence and Death tear ferociously through the civilisation we had built up.

"These nightmares were defeated, but who can say that they are gone forever? Who can say they will not come back in the next generation, as if men were doomed to perpetual extermination every century? Will the efforts of so many generous souls who have pursued the idea of universal brotherhood prove fruitless?

THE HATE OF PREJUDICE

"Must one man eternally hate another man for the mere reason that he was born on the other side of a river, forest or mountain which political selfishness christened with the pompous name of border? Will sons continue to kill one another because their fathers and grandfathers hated one another?

"It is impossible to see into the future. But for some months past the very air that surrounds us is darkened by a thick cloud. The very men who took part in this recent war, the principal leaders themselves, have been blinded by the debt of the struggle. Great leaders seem to be as blind as the rest of us.

"Shall we, when light returns, see a world transformed in surface, but constructed with the same old materials. Or, shall human society be entirely different? We all suspect that behind the dust cloud raised by the war something is galloping with a crash as if each one of his leaps toppled over a part of the social structure. This mysterious being has been called by some one in America the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse. After war, death, hunger and pestilence—Social War.

"Will this Fifth Horseman be defeated by the common sense of the people, or will it stay to fill the entire stage of modern life. It all depends on the good sense of the people. It depends on their grasping the true meaning of modern life, its needs and demands. This seems to be a simple thing, and yet there is nothing more difficult.

DEPENDS ON COMMON SENSE

"We had a social question before the war. There is no getting around that, but it was growing with a certain rhythm that perhaps would have averted the terrible conflicts of a social revolution. But the war shook the social structure to its very foundation.

"Formerly wars were fought by professional soldiers. In this exceptional war the laboring masses of Europe who were antimilitaristic, were militarised by the State. They have been converted into masses of soldiers and they felt the urge of immediate domination—the overpowering audacity of those who have weapons in their hands and are aware of power.

HAVE LEARNED TO FIGHT

"The laborer who threatens to strike has become proficient in the use of the rifle, the machine gun and the cannon, thanks to the conservative classes of imperialistic Europe who provoked the war.

"Moreover, the intellectual youths who before the war figured in the labor parties as simple orators were fighting officers during the war and have learn to lead men and to fight.

"The Fifth Horseman may continue to gallop for some time, frighten the timid and causing some misery. The only thing that will drive this horseman away is social justice. How can we achieve this great victory? The social problem is not purely a material one. It is also spiritual. Its solution must be inspired not only by a spirit of justice, but also by love and tolerance."

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
11	50	8	0				

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(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
10	39	11	2

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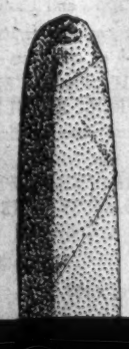

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Distributors

Shanghai

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

The Twenty Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held within the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Monday, 22nd December, 1919, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for year ended 31st October, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th December, 1919, to 6th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

The Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.,

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1.

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word Auditor.

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following subarticle be inserted after subarticle 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act.

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following subarticle be substituted for subarticle 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor(s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first subarticle of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled and that in lieu thereof the following subarticles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing subarticle herein) and shall possess the requisite share qualification namely at least two thousand (2,000) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That subarticle No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That subarticles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

RESOLUTION 7.

That the paid-up Ordinary Share Capital of the Company be increased from Sh. Tls. 750,000 to Sh. Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of the 5,000 Ordinary unissued shares of the Company of Tls. 50 each at a premium of Tls. 145 per share making altogether Tls. 195 per share, subject to the following terms and conditions, but otherwise upon such terms as the Consulting Committee shall think fit:—

(a) One new share shall be offered at a premium of Tls. 145 per share to the holder on the 15th December, 1919 of every three old Ordinary shares, but so that no fractional part of a share shall be issued.

(b) The full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making altogether Tls. 195 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined.

(c) Any shares not taken up under the preceding clause shall be disposed of by the General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee on such terms as they may think proper.

(d) The new shares shall not rank for dividend as regards the financial year ended on the 31st October, 1919, but shall rank for dividend in respect of the financial year of the Company commencing as on the 1st day of November 1919 pari passu with the existing shares.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers

EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

Dated: Shanghai, 2nd December, 1919.

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- Korea Maru ..... Dec. 5
- Venezuela ..... Dec. 6
- Elkhorn ..... Dec. 7
- Standard Arrow .... Dec. 16

For Tacoma
- Africa Maru ..... Nov. 27
- Justin ..... Dec. 10

For Seattle
- Seattle Spirit ..... Nov. 15
- Tokiwa Maru ..... Dec. 2
- Slavic Prince ..... Dec. 3
- Wytheville ..... Dec. 6
- Wheatland of Montana Nov. 22
- Kashima Maru ..... Nov. 30
- Javary ..... Dec. 15
- Fushimi Maru ..... Dec. 19
- Endicott ..... Dec. 20

For New York
- Benomi ..... Nov. 19
- Eurylochus ..... Nov. 22

For Vancouver
- Empress of Japan .... Nov. 22
- Empress of Asia ..... Nov. 29
- Melville Dollar ..... Dec. 18

For London etc.
- Carnarvonshire ..... Nov. 13
- Glenade ..... Nov. 14
- City of Melbourne .. Nov. 15
- Tatsuno Maru ..... Nov. 20
- Rhesus ..... Nov. 22
- Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 1
- Cardiganshire ..... Dec. 2
- Carmarthenshire .... Dec. 7
- Tsushima Maru ..... Dec. 7
- Alps Maru ..... Dec. 10
- Euryades ..... Dec. 10
- Novara ..... Dec. 15
- Mishima Maru ..... Dec. 15
- Glenapp ..... Dec. 20
- Idomenus ..... Dec. 20

For Liverpool
- Lycaon ..... Nov. 8
- Teucer ..... Dec. 13
- Memnon ..... Dec. 14

For Rotterdam
- Hwahchie ..... Dec. 7

For Genoa
- Ceylon ..... Dec. 18

For Marseilles
- Yugno Maru ..... Nov. 18
- Indo Maru ..... Nov. 23
- Sphinx ..... Dec. 9
- Commandt Dorise .... Dec. 18

For Trieste
- Italy Maru ..... Nov. 14
- Scotland Maru ..... Nov. 18
- Yonan Maru ..... Dec. 1
- Nippon ..... Dec. 8
- Shunko Maru ..... Dec. 13

For Copenhagen
- Peru ..... Dec. 13

For Novorossisk (Black Sea)
- Vitim ..... Nov. 15

For Macassar
- Panagis ..... Dec. 10

For Bombay
- Dilwara ..... Dec. 14

For Calcutta
- Arratoon Apcar .... Dec. 9
- Japan ..... Dec. 19

For Singapore
- Unda ..... Nov. 16
- Methven ..... Nov. 23

For Java Ports
- Tjikini ..... Nov. 13
- Tjiliwong ..... Nov. 15

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	26	—	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Oct.	7	—	Chinpu		
Oct.	30	— Cruise	Anamba		
Nov.	3	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	8	—	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov.	8	—	Astra	Br.	
Nov.	12	— Hongkong	St. Dominic	Br.	S. Tomes
Nov.	13	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	20	— Japan	Hwabyih	Chi.	D. & Co.
Nov.	24	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov.	24	— Japan	Nisshu Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	25	— River ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Nov.	26	—	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	3	—	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	6	— Singapore	Arabien		
Dec.	6	— River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7	— Seattle	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	8	— River ports	Kweifee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	9	—	Kaiomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	11	— Tientsin, port	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec.	16	— Japan	Arna	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	17	— Tientsin	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	17	—	Unda	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec.	18	— Hongkong	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	— Japan	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Dec.	18	— Hongkong	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	18	— Japan	Yeinin Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	18	— River ports	Meihu	Am.	Socony
Dec.	18	—	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	19	—	Hunglee	Chi.	W. & Co.
Dec.	19	— Japan	Ichi Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
Dec.	19	— Japan	Shinryu Maru	Jan.	S. Shokai
Dec.	19	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Dec.	19	— Amoy	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	19	— Tsingtao	Fumi Maru 2	Jap.	S. M. R.
Dec.	19	— Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	19	— River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Dec.	19	— Hongkong	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	19	— Nanking	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	19	— Nanking	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	19	—	Hunkiang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	20	— Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K.M.A.
Dec.	20	— Japan	Asaka Maru 2	Jap.	M. S. K.
Dec.	20	— Chefoo	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	20	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	20	— Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Changon	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	20	— Hongkong	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— Japan	Fukusei Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	20	— Hankow	Tsangtah	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec.	20	— Foochow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	20	— Japan	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	20	— Hongkong	Brisbane	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec.	20	— Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	20	— River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec.	20	— Foochow	Hainchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec.	20	— Wuhu	Nessei Maru	Jan.	M. S. K.
Dec.	20	— Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A Line
Dec.	20	— London	Glenapp	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Dec.	20	— London	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— Japan	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	20	—	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	20	— Canton, ports	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	— Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	20	— Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec.	20	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	20	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Passengers Arrived

Per H. O. s.s. Changon from Hankow: Mr. M. A. Maider, Miss M. E. Cogdal.

Per C. N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Maylor, Messers. Gardolein, Morris, Wallace, Woodwart, Sconardt.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss Kohler, Rev. Father Neuis.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangyung from Hankow: Mrs. Olledior.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Nanking: Dr. W.E. Hoy; for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. C. Harpur, Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, Misses M. and H. St. Pol, Messrs. W. G. Hoy, L. Tessier.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow for Swatow: Mr. and Mrs. Major and child, Rev. Bernard Paton; for Hongkong: Miss S.A. Harvey, Messrs. Macklenburgh, P.C. Petersen; for Canton: Mr. A.J. Fisher, Miss D. Sothcott.

Per C.M. s.s. Yisinchi for Foochow: Misses Wilcox, McCutcheon, Cartwright, Bois, Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Dr. Li Bi-cu, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Burt, Messrs. M. Billing, J.E. Gornard, J. Ford, W.I. Lacy.

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Roast Sucking Pig with Baked Apples

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Roast Turkey, Oyster Stuffing, Cranberry Sauce Apple and Nut Salad

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Souffle au Parmesan

Fruit *Nuts and Raisins* *Coffee*

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Early reservation is advised for Private Dining Rooms

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 28)

S. S. "ARNA"
FROM
NEW YORK

Consignees of cargo ex the above steamer are hereby notified that broken and ship-damaged packages will be examined at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf on Monday, December 22, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Paulsen and Bayes-Davy, Marine Surveyors.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
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27056

WHARF TARIFFS

The new Tariffs which come into force on January 1st, 1920 have been drawn up and are in course of distribution.

Any firms who have not received copies are requested to communicate with the Wharf Office concerned, when they will be at once supplied.

The new rates will apply to all goods not on Landing Accounts on December 31st, 1919.

Rioka Soko Kaisha, Ltd.
China Merchants' Wharves.
Holt's Wharf.
Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf.
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Numerous attractive and appropriate combinations to be had at reduced prices will be found in above list.

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Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Malacca	Singapore
Colombo	Manila	Sourabaya
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtao
Harbin	Peking	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Lyons	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kup. Tls.
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Huchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,034,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	Siberia
	Vladivostok
Brazil	Italy
Bahia	Genoa
Pernambuco	Porto Rico
Porto Alegre	San Juan
Rio de Janeiro	Colombia
Santos	Medellin
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Spain
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	Trinidad
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuYokohama	Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hongkong	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East, Shanghai, Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Canton-Changsha-Hankow-Hongkong
Manila-Peking-Tientsin

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address:
"Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
W.T.W.			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
U.S.C.	Aug. 18		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S. Creek	Oct. 29		M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
1 C.	Nov. 15		Shirayuki	Jap. destroyer
2 C.			Yodo	Jap. gun-boat
MMB	Nov. 29		D.Estrees	Fr. gun-boat
2 C.	Dec. 4		Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
9 P.	Dec. 15		Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
P. & O. B.I.	Dec. 17		Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B.X.	Dec. 18		South Dakota	Am. cruiser
B.N.B.	Dec. 18		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
T.P.D.W.			Villalobos	Am. gun-boat

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 16, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.000
Duck	,,	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	50-55
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	35-45
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	12-16
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$3.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency, and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
,, Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Rubber Auction

Messrs. Meyer and Measor Singappre report that the auctions this week showed price of $1.00½ to $1.03½ for both Pale Crepe and Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the market being easier.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, December 19.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, December 19:

Green Peas: Japan	185
Potato Starch	165

Le Havre, December 18:

Cotton, First quality	572
Cotton, Second quality	555
Cotton, Third quality	535

Lyons, December 19:

Raw Silks:	
Cevennes	315
Italy	215
Syria	290
Japan	306
China	330
Canton	245

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Choysang was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung lef Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang lef Hankow for Shanghai on Thurs day.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and was due at Woosung last night. The tender with inward passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 9:30 this morning. The Tenyo sails for San Francisco and ports this afternoon and the outward passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 2 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru arrived in Shanghai from Moji yesterday and will sail for London and ports tomorrow at daybreak. The passenger tender is to leave the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar is expected to leave Kobe on Christmas Eve and is due in Shanghai on Saturday, the 27th. The Kashgar sails for London and ports on December 30 at daylight.

The P. and O. s.s. Tros-os Montes (chartered) left Vladivostok last Thursday and is due in Shanghai this evening. The Montes sails for London direct next Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera from Bombay, is expected to arrive at Singapore on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from London, was expected to leave Colombo for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan last Thursday afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Irene will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning is due in Shanghai from Hongkong next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chinkiang is due in Shanghai from Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Saiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct next Tuesday at noon. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atrens, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Tsingtau and Shanghai on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus, from Liverpool, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Saturday, the 27th.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—A very regular winter system is still prevailing, all over the Far East. The anticyclone has a slow motion eastwards Manchuria, while the low pressures are steady near the Kuriles. Very fine day a little milder overcast in the evening with some rain at the Philippines.

20.—The sky becomes overcast and the temperature is milder, while the barometer declines. The breeze has veered to N. E. Rain about 6 a.m.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, December 23, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, December 26, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11:30 a.m.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

*Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Dec. 21

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 27

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Dec. 23

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle Dec. 25

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Scharnhost Jan. 15

*All mails for San Francisco and the Southern United States and all mails so marked will go by the steamer Tenyo Maru.

AMUSEMENTS

THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE

On December 21st and 22nd
PRESENTS

Maud Allan

The Internationally Famous Dancer in

"The Rug Maker's Daughter"

A Charming Romance of Two Continents

ISIS THEATRE

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE POPULAR CLASSICAL FILM

"The Triumph of Venus"

Will be shown on SUNDAY MATINEE. (21st December)
Also On
Monday and Tuesday Evenings 22nd and 23rd, December.

Programme of Monday includes

"The Hidden Hand"

11th and 12th Episodes.
Four Parts of Most Exciting and Sensational Incidents of this Thrilling Serial.

NEW HELEN THEATRE

Sunday Matinee.
"The Secret Kingdom"
5th and 6th Episodes.
and
"The Lightning Raider"
13th and 14th Episodes.

SUNDAY EVENING
"The Secret Kingdom"
5th and 6th Episodes.
and
Humorous Chaplin Comedies.

MONDAY PROGRAMME.
"The Lightning Raider"
Final Episodes.
and
Triangle Special Feature
"Sister of Six"
Five Parts.
Featuring Bessie Love who defends her six little sisters from the attack of Mexican Bandits on the Border of America.

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.
182nd Production
A Grand Vaudeville Entertaiment
Tuesday, 30th December, 1919
Friday and Saturday, 2nd and 3rd January, 1920
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

ALL STAR CAST
LOVELY LADIES LOVELY DRESSES
LOVELY MUSIC

A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the Funds of the United Services Association.

Booking for the above three performances will open at Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., Nanking Road on Friday, 19th December, 1919 for Members only, and on Saturday, 20th December, 1919, for the Public.

By Order,
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.
26912

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Grand Fancy Dress Ball and Supper
Costumes compulsory. Masks permitted.
"CHRISTMAS EVE"
Wednesday night, December 24th, 1919, at 10.00 p.m.
THE SOCIAL EVENT OF THE SEASON
Costly prize to the most unique costumed Lady and Gentleman
AUGMENTED JAZZ ORCHESTRA
$3.00 including Supper

Grand Carnival Ball and Supper
"NEW YEAR'S EVE"
Wednesday night, December 31st, 1919, at 10.00 p.m.
$3.50 including Supper
Special importation from America of fancy novelty hats, horns, whistles, rattles, noise makers, serpentine, etc., will be distributed complimentary for this occasion.
For reservations apply to JACQUES KLASS, Assistant Manager
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Extra Added Attraction
"CHRISTMAS EVE"
MISS VERA PAIN and MR. STEVE LAURIE
of the Vanity Fair Company
(Courtesy of Mr. Edgar Warwick)
will appear at Twelve o'clock in a series of Modern Ball-Room Dances.

Astor Grill Rooms
1314-15 Broadway: Tel. North 1846

SPECIAL XMAS EVE DINNER
Wednesday, December 24th
$2.50 *THE FINEST DINNER IN SHANGHAI* **$2.50**
Special Music during and after dinner
Have you visited our
AFTERNOON TEAS?
Music and Dancing on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 4-7 p.m.

Amusements

A FILMED VERSION
of one of Broadway's
MOST FAMOUS SUCCESSES
Will Be Exhibited at the
Victoria Theatre
on
December 21st & 22nd
"THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH"
FEATURING
The Screen Favorites
Thomas Meighan & Anita King

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT TONIGHT

A
JAPANESE DRAMA
One of the mos interestin plays we have ever shown

AT THE
APOLLO
THEATRE

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AN DSUNDAY
December 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th

"MERRY XMAS"

WITH THE
CHARMING, VIVACIOUS, AMUSING and FLIPPANT BEAUTY — MISS

JACKIE SAUNDERS

IN THE
HIGHEST STAGE SUCCESS
"THE WILD CAT"

IT COMBINES HUMOR with THRILLS in BRILLIANT STYLE!

RARE, INDEED, IS THE PICTURE LIKE THAT!

A STAGE HIT LAST SEASON!
A SCREEN SENSATION THIS!!
A LAUGH GALORE!!!

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

TODAY, MATINEE 3 P.M.
"THE VAMPIRES"
Episodes 3rd and 4th, 6 parts

TONIGHT
SELECT PICTURE
NORMA A BRILLIANT STAR IN **TALMADGE**
A MASTERFULL PHOTO-DRAMA
"DE LUXE ANNIE"
7 REELS 7

TOMORROW
"THE VAMPIRES"
Episodes 5th and 6th
THE MOST SENATIONAL OF THRILLS!
YOU WILL BE SURPRISED!!

SPECIAL MATINEE PROGRAMME
For December 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th
will be Announced Shortly

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kweilee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Sunday, Dec. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Kutwo, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, December 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, December 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Legge, will leave on Monday, December 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, December 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, December 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, December 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, December 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Hwahlee, 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on Thursday, December 25, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Thursday, December 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, December 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, Captain K. Hashimoti, will be dispatched on Sunday, December 21, 1919. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For Passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on December 29. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on December 31. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Himalaya Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of JANUARY 1920. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on January 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on January 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about FEBRUARY 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports And Southern Ports Will Be Found On Page 27

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Lucnyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Phillippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particiulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 8	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 10
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neria"

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo	For San Francisco via Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz ...Dec. 22	S.S. Colusa.. about Jan. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Dec. 29	Dec. 31

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

HIMALAYA	15,000	S. Yamaga,	Beg. of Jan.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	February

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 27	Dec. 29
ARABIA MARU	12,000	T. Saito,	Jan. 3	Jan. 5
MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 16	Jan. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	12,00	S. Yamane,	Dec. 22	Dec. 23

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Dairen direct).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Dec. 22	Dec. 24
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Dec. 30	Jan. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 2	Jan. 4

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	December 21
SHINYO MARU	January 18 1920
KOREA MARU	February 26 "
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines
(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "TRAY-OS-MONTES" 24th December
S.S. "KASHGAR" 30th December
S.S. "SOMALI" 24th January, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" about 7th January 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 9th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 28th January 1920

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

STRUTHERS AND DIXON
INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	Dec. 29	S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 22
S.S. Hathaway	Dec. 26	S.S. Hathaway	Jan. 28
		FOR SEATTLE:	
		S.S. Brave Coeur	Jan. 1

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," Elkhorn."

Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.

Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice

Next sailings:—
S.S. "AFRICA" about 15th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February

A few first-class berths are available, on the "AFRICA," for passengers to Trieste.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE

S.S. "ELKTON"	Sails	DEC. 25
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	Sails About	DEC. 31
S.S. "EDMORE"	Sails About	JAN. 19
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Sails About	JAN. 21

FOR PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN"	Sails About	JAN. 15
S.S. "WAWALONA"	Sails About	JAN. 20

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S. S. "CAPE MAY".....Late January
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Em. of Russia	Dec. 27	Monteagle†	Dec. 25
Monteagle	Jan. 7	Em. of Japan†	Jan. 7
		Emp. of Asia*	Jan. 12
Emp. Japan	Jan. 17	†To Hongkong direct	
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24	*Via Manila	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD.

ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

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Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about 5th January
FOR
VANCOUVER
via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.
26716

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	26th
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	3rd

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st
S.S. "NILE"	FEB.	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
SADO MARU	16,500	N. Tanaka,	Dec. 22
KITANO MARU	16,000	F. E. Cope,	Jan. 5

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 6
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 19

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

DURBAN MARU		E. Takahashi,	Dec. 25
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 18

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 25
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb.

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Y. Okuno,	about Dec. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Dec. 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Y. Yoshida,	Dec. 29
KASUGA MARU	7,000	K. Inatsu,	Jan. 5

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Dec. 24
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Dec. 27
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Dec. 31
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Nojiri,	Jan. 3

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamiara,	Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	middle of Feb.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.	
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50	
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00	
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53	
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45	
19.35			524	arr.	Mukden	dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
13.50	10.10	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	7.21
20.00	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	7.11
20.15	10.40	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	6.45
0.07	14.18	15.10	73	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	3.16
3.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	23.55
6.50	20.05	20.21	220	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	20.25
7.	3								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep.	Tsinanfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.24	0.34	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.58
18.33	4.54	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	4.50	420	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.									10.
7.25	7.00	5.57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.03	8.35	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.50	—	dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.37	13.16
18.26	16.15	13.42	600	arr.	Pukow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631				15.30	9.20	6.40

H. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	H. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	198	198	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	103	23.10	8.50	9.20	21.25	d. Linchang a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.31

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 20, 1919.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: Bank buying rate, @ 7/10=Tls. 2.5532
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $3.4738
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 145⅝=Tls. 68.61
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $93.35
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.2375
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 265
Copper Cash .... per tael 1856
Native Interest ..... Tls. 14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 78½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London .Fr. 42.3
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.77½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	7/10
London	Demand	7/10¼
India	T.T.	333
Paris	T.T.	1570
Paris	Demand	1573
New York	T.T.	145½
New York	Demand	145¾
Hongkong	T.T.	60
Japan	T.T.	33¼
Batavia	T.T.	378
Singapore	T.T.	30

Bank's Buying Rates

		Nominal
London	Demand	8/–
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	8/2⅛
London	4 m/s. Docy.	8/2⅛
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	8/3⅛
London	6 m/s. Docy.	8/3⅛
Paris	4 m/s.	1690
New York	o/d. Docy.	149½
New York	4 m/s.	161¼

ROUBLES EXCHANGE
Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles
Roubles 20,000 .... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $0.68

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR DECEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.44	@	7/4¼	£1
„ 1	@	1433	Fr. 15.96
„ 0.60	@	149¼	Gold $1
„ 1	@	33¾	Yen 3.30
„ 1	@	15	Rupees 6.15
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex. $1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles —

Share Market

In their report dated December 19, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

In the past week what little business has been done calls for no comment and an improvement in the share market is not to be looked for until the present heavy demand for ready money eases and settlement accounts, due on the 23rd instant, arranged.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.
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Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
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TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 20, 1919.

Official
Bukits Tls. 1.50
S'hai Cotton Tls. 400.00
Tls. 420.00 March
Tls. 315.00 December
Ewo Cotton Tls. 600.00

Unofficial
S'hai Cotton Tls. 300.00
Tls. 310.00; 320.00 cash
Tls. 430.00 March
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 50.00
Anglo-French Lands Tls. 65.00
New Eng. Tls. 32.50 March

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, December 20, 1919.

Official
S'hai Cotton 10 Share Tls. 375.00 March

Unofficial
S'hai Gas 6% Debs. Tls. 69.00 cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, December 20, 1919.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.00 December
Tls. 28.50 February

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 58.50 December
Tls. 66.00 January
Tls. 77.00 February

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 38.50 December
Tls. 44.00 January
Tls. 46.00 February

Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 176.00 December
Tls. 188.00 January
Tls. 197.00 February
Tls. 207.50 March
Tls. 207.50 April
Tls. 209.50 May

Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 170.00 December
Tls. 173.00 January
Tls. 194.90 March
Tls. 190.00 April

Shanghai Cotton
Tls. 28.50 December
Tls. 29.10 January
Tls. 29.90 February
Tls. 29.30 March
Tls. 29.40 April
Tls. 30.40 May

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 29.70 December
Tls. 30.00 January
Tls. 30.50 February
Tls. 30.50 March
Tls. 31.30 April
Tls. 31.50 May

Rubber Outputs

	Oct.	Nov.
Alma	29,000	32,300
Amherst	2,811	3,910
Anglo-Dutch	67,000	82,000
Anglo-Java	211,800	231,400
Ayer Tawah	29,821	29,733
Batu Anam	21,106	27,014
Bukit Toh-Alang	21,181	21,000
Bute	17,950	21,000
Chempedak	13,500	14,600
Chemor	23,429	25,282
Cheng	17,619	19,805
Consolidated	57,455	63,690
Dominion	37,677	44,138
Gula Kalumpong	133,000	145,000
Java Consolidated	67,000	75,400
Kamunting	25,712	26,288
Kapala	14,604	14,042
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	12,150	13,520
Kota Bahroe	42,107	41,058
Kroewoek	46,000	40,000
Langkat	71,150	67,897
Padang	18,000	19,000
Permata	6,992	8,180
Pengkalan	11,766	—
Repah	18,000	21,000
Samagaga	23,500	28,300
*Semambu	18,050	15,612
Senawang	13,185	17,483
See Kee	11,404	—
Shanghai-Seremban	10,680	18,652
Shanghai-Kelantan	21,500	21,500
Shanghai-Pahang	13,016	18,098
Shanghai-Klebang	11,334	12,319
Shanghai-Sumatra	62,000	61,010
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	8,570	13,158
Sungei Duri	29,192	30,486
Taiping	10,015	10,109
Tanah Merah	30,000	31,200
Tebong	81,000	85,000
Ulobri	5,325	6,046
Ziangbe	62,000	69,300

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their report dated December 19:

Piece Goods

The only bright spot in the market is that the Szechuen dealers have a certain amount of funds in hand for investment in yarn, amounting, it is said, to about 3½ million taels. Some six thousand bales of yarn have been arranged for near delivery from second hands, and about ten thousand more are likely to go through in the near future. Otherwise things are much the same as last week, the market being very short of cash and clearances poor in consequence.

A large amount of silver is now in, and has increased stocks by about 4½ million taels in value, with a further amount just arrived from America, but for the time being the cash position is as tight as ever owing to up-country absorption of sycee, while bars can only be converted into sycee at the rate of about half a million taels weekly.

American cotton has been rising somewhat rapidly in value for some time past, but the quotation for "middling" does not represent the true position, inasmuch as the higher grades are in exceedingly short supply, and heavy "point on" are required for good spinable qualities. This fact is better reflected in the price of Egyptian cotton, which has gone from 36d. in the beginning of November, to 50d. the last quotation in.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—Business has been on very small lines, sales being limited to a few bales of the following: Nine Dragons at Tls. 5.25, Black Mandarin at Tls. 5.25, and Red Mandarin at Tls. 4.90. No particular change took place at auction.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Beyond a sale of 12 lbs. Five Elephants to Ningpo at Tls. 9.75, we have heard of no business. There was a dropping tendency for all weights at auction.

12 lbs. 36 inch.—A sale of Blue Dragon is made public at Tls. 7.40, auction prices being fairly steady

Jeans.—Very little movement is noticeable in these cloths, there being only an unimportant business to record in Beaver 40 yds. at Tls. 9.40, and 30 yds. at Tls. 7.05.

White Shirtings.—We can report no improvement in the state of demand and have again only a few small transactions to note, viz., Gold Nine Horses at Tls. 10.50, Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, and Flower No. 4 at Tls. 7.60. Prices at auction show a drooping tendency all round.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The market continues dull and easy all round, prices at auction being noticeably weaker, especially for some of the best qualities of Fast Black Italians which declined from five mace to a tael per piece.

Cotton.—Our market throughout the interval has continued weak and drooping for the local staple with only a moderate business doing. Exporters due to the high exchange are taking no interest in present prices.

Quotations today are approximately Tungchow at Tls. 30.00 to Tls. 29.50, Taichong at Tls. 29.00 to Tls. 28.50, Steam Ginned at Tls 28.50 to Tls. 28.00, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.50 to Tls. 27.50. Hankow grades are unquoted Shensi No. 1 is quoted at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 30.00.

The Liverpool quotations as cabled by Reuter's are as follows:—Good Middling-American at Tls. 26.25d., Egyptian Sakellardidis at 50.00d. and M. G. Bengals at 17.75d. per lb. On the New York market Middling-American is quoted at G. cts. 36.80 for January delivery.

Local Yarns.—Although we hear of no fresh business done by the local mills, the general undertone for 20's would appear to be a shade steadier, other counts quiet. The Szechuen dealers are reported to have received remittances for further purchases of yarn and are said to have paid Tls. 218.00 to Tls. 223.00 for 20's, and Tls. 180.00 to Tls. 188.00 for 14's. In all about 6,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. Further negotiations are proceeding and second hand dealers may part with further quantities on the above basis. No sales are reported by the Local Mills.

Indian Yarn.—The market has steadied up after the sharp decline of the previous two weeks, and quotations are higher on the week by two or three taels. Business has been done as follows:

No. 10's—300 Bls. Connaught at Tls. 152.00/154.00.

No. 12's—100 Bls. China at Tls. 172.00, 100 Bls. Currimbhoy at Tls. 173.00, and 50 Bls. Moon at Tls. 173.00.

[redacted]

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$430
Chartered	$330 S.
Russo-Asiatic	£80 CNI
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 400
North China	$160 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 195
Yangtsze	$220 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$330 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$237½ B.
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	210/– S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 41
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 14 S.
Oriental Cons.	25/–
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$175
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 135
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 95 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67¼
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 575 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 340 B.
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 315 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 55
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 29 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$192½ B.
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 15½
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.40
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 3½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11½
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3¼ S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½
Samagaga	Tls. 0.55
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 4½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¼ S.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.60
Tebong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. & Asb	32
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

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J. W. MILLER, Manager

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports & Europe via Suez	Sado M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, anada, Honolulu, U.S.A.							
Europe	†Tenyo M.	..	..	A12.00	..	..	..
an, H'lulu, Canada, S. A. and Europe via							
S.A.	Tenyo M.	..	E12.00	..			
an, Canada, U.S.A. and urope	do	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
an & A'ica via N'saki	do	..	..	..	..	13.00	12.30
r Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ong & United Kingdom via Suez	Sado Maru	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
haiwei and Chefoo	Foochow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
TOMORROW							
divostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
r Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
tow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
w, H'kong & C'ton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
chow	Feiching	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
oy, H'kong & C'ton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ngkong and Canton	Hulchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
ok and Siberia via kow & Harbin (Daily							
pect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
go	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
ntsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
nkow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
divostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, December 23.							
Hongkong	Huichow	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Dairy	Sakaki M.	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Thursday, December 25.							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Monteagle	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
France, etc.	A. Lebon	see remark D					
H'kong, Straits, S. Ports, & Europe via Suez	A. Lebon	E8.00	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	do	..	E8.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Y'shiro M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Friday, December 26.							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Nile	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Saturday, December 27							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30

‡Correspondence marked via Suez.
†All mails for San Francisco and the Southern United States and all mails so marked.

A Registered articles at 6 p.m. Saturday.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
D Ordinary mails will close at 9:30 a.m. at the French Post Office; registered articles at 9 a.m. and parcels at noon on Monday, December 22.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Dec. 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br. K.M.A.
Dec. 20	Japan	Asaka Maru 2	Jap. M.S.K.
Dec. 20	Chefoo	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Dec. 20	Cruise	Liubsing	Chi. Customs
Dec. 20	Hongkong	Shantung	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 20	River ports	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	River ports	Changon	Chi. H.O.S.S. Co.
Dec. 20	River ports	Kian	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 20	River ports	Tachi Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 20		Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	Hongkong	Prometheus	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 20	Japan	Fukusei Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Dec. 20	Hankow	Tseangtah	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Dec. 20	Foochow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 20	Japan	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 20	Hongkong	Brisbane	Br. A. P. Co.
Dec. 20	Chinwangtao	Yei Maru	Jap. M. T. Co.

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & LUNGKOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain J. G. Newbery, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN.**—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer Patriot, on December 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

DAIREN.—The Str. **Keelung** M. Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yang'poo Wharf on **Dec. 24,** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan,** Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday,** December 27, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN & TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 1,** at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, December 22,** at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Chicago Maru,** Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 23,** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching,** Captain J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen,** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday,** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hulchow,** Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 23,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah,** Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hulchow,** Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 23,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, December 25,** at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW AND HONGKONG, CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tean,** Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Dec. 27,** at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 4,** at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4,** The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY next, 22nd inst.—At Salesrooms Good Furniture, Carpets and Sundries and a choice lot of Wines and Spirits etc., at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 24th.—Sunday Sound and damaged Cargo at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 26th.—A Very fine collection of Chinese Porcelains and Embroideries in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, December 29th.—Superior Household Furniture at 510 Great Western Road.

MONDAY, December 29.—Excellent Household Furniture at 24 Kungping Road.

MONDAY, January 5th.—Excellent Household Furniture.

FURTHER OFFERS

Pond's Vanishing Cream

40 c.—LARGE JAR—40 c. 20 c.—SMALL JAR—20 c.

Gillette Safety Razors

Blades ....Per dozen 85 cents

STANDARD or any FIVE GOLD DOLLAR SET $4.35
POCKET EDITIONS GOLD PLATED $5.35
COMBINATION SETS $6.35

Bath Soaps 5 cents up
Toilet Soaps 10 cents up

J. D. CHANG & CO., Ltd.

27079

DEATH

TIMM: On the 20th December, 1919, at 62 Range Road, Mr. C. F. Timm, aged 65 years, after a brief illness. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4 o'clock today.

NOTICE

On account of the sad news just received from Hankow of the death of our proprietor Mr. A. R. Burtenshaw, this store will be closed today.

R. V. SOLINA & CO.,
1 Broadway.
27078

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th December, on account of Christmas Holidays.

27075

TO OUR CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTE!

We are still making

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

On newly arrived goods.

Some of the articles we handle are:

SEWING MACHINES and ACCESSORIES, NOVELTIES LUBRICANTS

Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Szechuen and Soochow Roads.
27077

CHINESE PRODUCE WANTED AND ORES FOR SALE

We want to buy for export to America large quantities of EGG PRODUCTS, ANIMAL and VEGETABLE OILS, HIDES, BRISTLES, FEATHERS, CARPETS, MINERALS, Etc.

We have large supplies of the following ores on hand: WOLFRAM, MOLYBDENUM, ARGENTITE, STANNITE, ZINC, LEAD, MANGANESE, FLUORSPAR, SPAR, Etc. We analyse Minerals and Chemicals. Inquiries solicited.

The Chinese Chemical Exchange
Chemists, Engineers, Contractors, Importers and Exporters.
Head Office:
20 Elgin Road, Shanghai.
Branch Offices:
New York and Chicago.
26799

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of BEATRICE M. MURDOCH, *Deceased*

Cause No. 856
Estate No. 309
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June, 1920, and all persons owing to said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

KATE L. OGBORN,
Methodist Mission,
Wuhu, China.
December 20, 1919.
27076

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ELWYN CROCKER, *Deceased.*

Cause No. 868
Special Proceeding No. 312 (Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Elwyn Crocker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China, on or before May 7th, 1920, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JESSIE SWAN CROCKER,
Executrix
177 North Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, December 7, 1919.
26806

S.S. "CADARETTA"

The Steamer Caderetta has finished discharge of her cargo at the Dollar Pai Lien Ching Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their bill-of-ladings for countersignature and take delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risks at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the wharf on Wednesday, December 23rd, at 2:30 p.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.
27066

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers and the Public generally, that from December 15th to 25th inclusive, a discount of 5 to 22 per cent will be given on all our goods purchased against cash.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA.
26948

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

TAKE ADVANTAGE

Of these Prices on our New and High-grade Rebuilt Typewriters

Olivers, Model 7	$75.00
" " 9	85.00
Remingtons, Model 7	45.00
" " 10	87.50
Standard Fox	100.00
Baby Fox, Portable	70.00
National, "	60.00

Our offer for one week only

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: Mackbauck

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE

AS A GOING CONCERN

QUEEN'S HOTEL, TIENTSIN

Situated in the best part of the British Concession, with entrance on the Victoria Road, also 120 ft. Frontage on the Bund, Five years unexpired Lease, with the option of Renewal, Two Modern Wings built 1914, Twenty-five Bed Rooms, Large Dining and Billiard Rooms, plenty ground space for extension, Good Paying Concern, 20 to 25% in the past years, with greater possibilities in the near future. New Progressive Landlord just bought the property. Cause of selling, illness of Lessee.

Address or visit Proprietor. 27001

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University, Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.
26931

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

Dr. OKS, M. D.

SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.
3 Kiukiang Road. Tel. C. 1801
26871

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.
27045

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FROM 75 MILLIONS TO 150 MILLIONS OF FRANCS.

The Bank's shareholders, at an extraordinary meeting held at Paris on 28th of November, 1919, have authorised the Board of Directors to increase the Bank's capital from 75 millions to 150 millions of Francs by the issue of 150,000 new shares of Francs 500 face value.

A certain number of shares has been reserved for the Bank's clients in the Far East.

Face value of the fully paid up shares: Francs 500.00.

Issued at a premium of Francs 165.00, **making Francs 665.00 for he fully paid up shares.**

Or half paid-up shares at Francs 250.00 plus premium of Francs 165.00, **making Francs 415.00 per share (half paid-up).**

The new issue will carry the same rights and privileges as the old issue, and the new shares will rank for dividends equally with the old shares from 1st January, 1920.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is prepared to receive subscriptions up to 31st December, 1919, and will quote special favorable rates of exchange.
26861

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 29th day of December, 1919, at 4 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1919, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to 29th December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th December, 1919.
26941

XMAS PUDDINGS
MINCE PIES
XMAS CAKES
SHORT BREAD
AND
SCOTCH BUNS
Special Packing for Outports

JAMES NEIL & CO.
8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
26849

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED, one office, centrally located, furnished or unfurnished. E. P. Gosling, Astor House.
27019 D. 21

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small house or flat modern conveniences, furnished preferred. Possession as soon as possible. A. L. Barrett, c/o Singer Sewing Machine Company.
27048 D. 21

WANTED immediately, modern unfurnished house of five or six rooms in western district or French concession, garage, tennis court, etc. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.
27049 D. 25

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished small house or flat, good location, for first February. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.
27018 D. 30

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished room facing south, with verandah and private bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling, apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
TO LET, one large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
27034

TO LET, one large furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Hot and cold water and all conveniences. Also one small room. Apply 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone North 2554.
27072 D.28

TO LET, nicely furnished front rooms, facing south, in private family. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
27071 D.21

WANTED, from January 1st, two bedrooms, with private bath, for three adults and child of five. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.
27073 D.21

FURNISHED attic room to let, with board. Gentleman preferably. Apply to 5 Carter Road.
27062 D.23

ROOMS to let, single or suites of two to six rooms, with verandahs, Bubbling Well district, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, with all modern conveniences, bathrooms attached, hot and cold water, telephone, garages. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.
27015

TO LET with board, a large comfortable furnished room with private bath, conveniently located on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.
27050

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
27051

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
26876

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

FRENCH LESSONS given by experienced French lady. Best references, easy method. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.
27074 D.23

DANCING LESSONS given by an experienced teacher. Terms $3 per lesson, or five lessons for $12. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.
26938

GENTLEMAN wants private English conversation lessons. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.
27057 D.20

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS WANTED from I.C.S. Students who have completed half or more of courses of training. We continually receive requests from employers wanting trained men. Give full particulars regarding progress made in your I.C.S. Course, experience, salary wanted, etc. Address Service Dept., Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED a Telephone Clerk for a motor garage. Chop security $2,000 required. Address applications to "GARAGE," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
27067 D.23

WANTED, export man who is familiar with the handling of an export department, specialist in feathers and bristles. Any men without Chinese experience in export houses need not reply. References required. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.
27063 D.23

WANTED, foreign export man, who is an expert in bristles and feathers. References necessary. Apply to Thomas W. Simmons & Company, No. 10 The Bund.
27063 D.23

WANTED: Office assistant with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting required by large American firm for outport office. Apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.
27064 D.23

SITUATIONS WANTED

GENTLEMAN, with experience in import and export business in China and Japan, desires to make a new connection from the beginning of next year. Speaks Chinese and Japanese fluently and is familiar with China and Japan products. Can manage an office, banking, shipping, cablegrams, bookkeeping, etc. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.
26987

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of import and export business, who desires to enter firm. Well acquainted with all dealers and can introduce a large business. Guarantee could be given if required. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.
27043 D. 24

YOUNG LADY wishes stenographic and typing work after 6 p.m. Strict secrecy. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.
27042 D. 21

Exchange and Mart

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new. 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
26810

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" sailing for Vancouver December 27th, single berth cabin available. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.
27069 D.21

MUSIC just arrived. Large selection of the latest music. For list and prices apply to Box 121, THE CHINA PRESS.
27060 D.23

FOR SALE, light two-seater car, with dickey seat, five wire wheels, electric light, tyres good (two brand new), in first-class condition, Tls. 450. Owner buying heavier car. Apply to Box 123, THE CHINA PRESS.
27031 D.20

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.
26725

FURS for sale under cost price: skunk, white-fox, sable-capes, astrachan fur-coats, moleskins, etc. Address: Millinery, Mrs. Alexandra, 572 Nanking Road (opposite American Drug Co.)
27015

WANTED, a "Graflex" camera. Must be in perfect condition and fitted with good lenses. State price and particulars to Box 103, THE CHINA PRESS.
26977 D.21

FOR SALE, a beautiful closed car, six-cylinder, just out of the factory, engine in splendid working order, electric starter and lights, five wire wheels: cost Tls. 2,900. Will sell for Tls. 2,000. For trial and inspection apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.
26977 D.21

Bride Worth More to Him Than A Throne

Prince Carol of Rumania Refuses to Desert His Humble but Charming Wife and Finally Renounces the Crown in Spite of His Heroic Mother's Entreaties

Prince Carol of Rumania and His Wife, Mdlle. Jeanne Lambrino with Whom He Eloped. She Is of Poor and Obscure but Well-Born Family.

ROMANCE is a prerogative of the picturesque royal family of Rumania.

We have all heard of beautiful Queen Marie's heroic struggles and sufferings during the German invasion of Rumania, how her youngest child died while the Germans were bombarding Bucharest, and how this delicately nurtured woman fled with her army through the wilds, suffered every hardship and peril and finally encouraged her soldiers to hold out for victory when they had reached a place where they could make a defence.

It is evident that the heroic efforts of Queen Marie were partly made in order to see her beloved oldest son, Carol, secured in his succession to the crown and to establish her family finally in the affections of the Rumanian people. She has not always agreed perfectly with her husband, although during the war they had been forced into closer comradeship than before.

But when the heroic Queen had made every sacrifice and had won final victory as the result of her bravery she was amazed, horrified and griefstricken to find that her son rejected his rights to the crown which she had secured for him.

In order to marry the girl of his choice, a pretty, insignificant little thing of no social consequence, Crown Prince Carol renounced forever his rights of succession to the Rumanian crown.

A remarkable drama, which has lasted more than a year, centered about the Prince's determination and his renunciation. The Queen by turns sternly commanded, tried imprisonment, used military measures, and finally abjectly implored her son on her knees not to throw away his birthright, but all in vain.

Who will receive the greatest sympathy from Americans? The royal mother, who finds her son relinquishes the great prize she had assured to him for the sake of a mere slip of a girl?

Or shall we admire most the romantic young prince, who, true to love, throws away a crown—that glittering bauble which many Americans believe brings happiness neither to ruler nor ruled? It is an interesting problem, one worth thinking about.

Rumania, we must remember, most heroically threw in her lot with the Allies when the struggle was much in doubt and German preponderance was sure to fall most heavily on the weak country, isolated as she was from the stronger Allies. The worst happened. Russia collapsed, her Bolshevik rulers acted treacherously, and the full force of German and Austrian arms was turned against Rumania.

The entire western portion of Rumania, more than half the country, including the capital, was overrun by the invaders. She suffered greater losses than any country of similar size in the war. The remnant of her army, with the King, Queen and royal family, fled madly eastward, suffering starvation, disease and terrible massacres on the way.

Queen Marie herself lived continually under shell fire and bomb attacks in Bucharest. She was forced to stay there because her youngest child, Prince Mircea, was dying of typhus fever, caught from starving refugees. Just as the Germans were closing in on the city he died. Of this tragic episode the Queen wrote at the time:

"When he died the popular belief was that the Heavens had claimed from me a sacrifice, that God had taken my child from me that in his perfect innocence he should plead for the country he was destined to quit so soon!

"So let it be! For I believe in the day of return, I believe in the hour of victory, I believe that the blood of our heroes has not been shed in vain!

"One day thy arms will be opened wide to receive us, O mother town! Flags will fly from thy windows, thy streets will be strewn with branches, and those who return to thy embrace will not know if their hearts are breaking with sorrow or with joy!

"It lies in God's hand if I, your Queen, am to share that solemn hour with you—but this one boon do I ask of my people—that if my feet should not enter the dear city with you carry all the flowers that you would have given me to the church where my little one lies; carry them there to his grave, heap them in masses above him, fill the whole church with flowers, so that he who so long was lonely should have a share in your songs of praise!"

The Queen buried her child and retreated with her army, just in time to avoid the conquering Germans.

At all times, when she was nursing her own dying child and when the army was retreating from the pursuing Germans, Queen Marie was tireless in her devotion to wounded Rumanians. She nursed thousands of them back to life and thus she has won a place in their affections no Queen ever possessed.

At last the hunted Rumanians reached a corner of the country where they could make a stand and selected Jassy as a temporary capital. The Germans offered King Ferdinand a peace that dismembered his country or the alternative of seeing Rumania wiped out of existence altogether. The King informed his wife that the offer must be accepted, but the brave Queen said:

"Go, coward, and make your dishonorable peace! I will never consent to a peace that betrays our allies and disgraces Rumania."

The Rumanian Cabinet concurred in the King's decision, but at a council called to accept the peace a vigorous protest against it was made by Queen Marie. The protest was read by her oldest son, Crown Prince Carol. The heroic Queen, in fact, never recognized the peace temporarily enforced by the conquerors.

At the very moment when these painful negotiations were going on the young Crown Prince felt a power that was greater than any in the world—greater than his devotion to his mother or his love of country or, his worldly ambition. That, of course, was the power of love.

The girl was Mlle. Jeanne Lambrino, not, as some correspondents have stated, the daughter of a peasant, but really of what is termed noble family, although her position is no higher than if she belonged to a small country landowner's family in England. The young Prince met her in the country while resting with his regiment after the horrors of the retreat.

Before the war it had been planned to marry Prince Carol to the Czar of Russia's oldest daughter, Grand Duchess Olga, who is believed to have perished. He was very young and his affections were not involved in that scheme. When he met the fair daughter of Rumania the susceptible Prince fell madly in love with her and she returned his sentiments. She is described as not strictly beautiful, but very accomplished, intelligent and attractive.

Knowing that the King would never consent to their marriage the Prince persuaded his sweetheart to run away with him in an auto to Odessa, which was in anti-Bolshevik Russian territory. There they were duly married on August 27, 1918, at the Pokrowsky Cathedral, according to the rites of the Greek Church, to which they both belonged.

Upon the Prince's return to Rumania the King sentenced him to six weeks' arrest for leaving his regiment without leave. A tremendous discussion about his marriage arose.

The Prime Minister argued that the succession to the throne should be immediately transferred to the next son, Prince Nicholas, as a Crown Prince who had made a secret mesalliance was impossible.

The King was disposed to agree with this, but Queen Marie obtained a delay in the proceedings, because Carol was her favorite son and because she believed

"My son," cried beautiful proud Queen Marie, "on my knees I implore you not to throw away the great crown which I have made so many sacrifices to preserve for you during all these dreadful years of war."

"Mother," said the young Prince throwing his arm around his trembling [illegible] I would do anything for you but break my word to the woman I love."

he was more fitted to be King than than any other of her children. This masterful woman employed every possible means to separate her son from his new wife. She threatened him, she pleaded with him affectionately and she offered him new honors, but without effect. As soon as he went back to his wife.

At the King's instigation the Rumanian courts issued a decree annulling the marriage on the ground of lack of publicity and other technicalities. The Prince declared that this decree did not affect the sacred ceremony and that he would remain true to his wife. She, on her part, was equally strong in her determination to remain united to the Prince.

The fate of the Prince remained undecided until this year. On July 26 this Summer a final effort was made to induce him to leave his wife and assume his duties and honors.

General Vaitoiano, Rumanian Minister of War, and Colonel Boyle, an American officer, who understands the Queen's views thoroughly, visited the Prince and strongly urged that he should put aside sentimental considerations and perform his duties to his noble mother and his country. The General offered him the immediate command of a regiment at the front if he would renounce his bride.

"I will do my duty to my country wherever I am ordered to go, but I will also remain true to my wife," declared the Prince firmly.

The negotiators were unable to change his decision in any way and left him. Queen Marie then made a last desperate effort to move her son. In the course of this affecting meeting the royal mother became so agitated, it is reported, that she threw herself on her knees and cried:

"My son, on my knees I implore you not to throw away the great prize which I have made so many sacrifices to preserve for you, through these dreadful years of war. Remember that we are not put here to indulge our personal desires and fancies, but to do our duty. You should not throw away the crown of Rumania for the sake of any woman. I warn you that if you give up the crown for her now you will hate and despise her in the future."

The young Prince threw his arm about the waist of his trembling bride and though deeply moved refused to accept her arguments.

"Mother," he said, "I would do anything for you but break my word to the woman I love. That I cannot do. I will relinquish my succession to the crown without a moment's hesitation before I will desert my wife."

The Queen's entreaties proved unavailing and she left her son in anger, exclaiming as she went:

"Ungrateful boy, you will bitterly repent your mad behavior. I will have nothing more to do with you. You are no son of mine!"

The King and authorities then ordered Prince Carol to sign a formal renunciation of his rights, which he did in these words:

"By virtue of a natural right, implicitly recognized by article 83, paragraph 2 of the Constitution, I declare that I renounce my rights as Hereditary Crown Prince of Rumania, for myself and my heirs, as well as all advantages which are given to me by the Constitution as heir to the throne

"I remain a devoted servant of my country, and while placing my sword at her service, I beg your Majesty to give me a place among her soldiers at the front.

"CAROL, Prince of Rumania."

The young Prince, now entirely deprived of royal rank, is reported to be living very happily with his wife. A baby has arrived to complete their romance.

Letter Renouncing His rights to the Crown of Rumania Which Prince Carol Was Forced to Sign When He Married a Wife Not Acceptable to Re[illegible]ment. (And Above) [illegible]umania, the Most Heroic Queen in Europe, Who Remained with Her Army in Defeat and Shared All Its Hardships in Order to Save the Crown for Her Beloved Oldest Son.

Trotteur Suits
by Lady Duff Gordon

A Severe Type of Trotteur Suit, Built of Gabardine, with High Moleskin Collar.

With This Smartly Simple One-Piece Dress of Duvetyn Are Worn a Scarf and Large Muff of Chinchilla.

This Duvetyn Coatee, Trimmed with Bands of Chinchilla, Is Worn Over a Gown Puritan in Its Simplicity.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

IN these Autumn days the trotteur suit is receiving its meed of attention.

A very important item of the wardrobe it is. This is particularly true in the Spring and Fall, when walking is most popular exercise. Certain indispensable characteristics the trotteur costume must have: First, comfort; second, simplicity; third, suitability to the time and the wearer.

The three trotteur costumes which I show you on this page are symbols of the qualities I have designated. They are comfortable; they are relatively simple; they are suitable to the time and place for which they are designed to be worn.

There are degrees of simplicity. Two of these specimens surpass the third in elegance. One of them is more elegant than the other two. But all are comfortable. All are suitable for a promenade on a brisk November morning or early November afternoon.

The large middle figure shows a gown child-like in its simplicity. To a low, rounding yoke is attached a loose, straight garment of exceeding comfort. Its bell sleeves, with broad bands of chinchilla, are the only note of sumptuousness in a slip-on duvetyn dress of Puritan simplicity. The loose, short coatee is of duvetyn. Loosely draped, it is lined with silk of vaguely outlined design in several colors. The arrangement of the chinchilla collar, with its fastening cross piece at the throat is novel.

On the lower right-hand figure we see a smart one-piece costume of embroidered duvetyn.

The third fashion exhibit, that seen in the upper left-hand of this page, is of the more severe type. This is built of gabardine. It has a short skirt meeting the wrinkled boots high above the ankles. The loose, straight coat, like the skirt, is untrimmed save for a high moleskin collar. The collar is fastened at the side by buttons. The coat is fastened at the side as far as the waist by a row of large buttons.

The hats worn with these costumes are appropriate to the gowns. With the Puritan-like robe and the loose coatee is worn a turban of chinchilla. With the most elaborate of the trotteur attire we see a hat of light felt, with the fashionable one-sided brim. The simplest of the suits is accompanied by a simple chapeau of dark velvet.

Only at ROBINSON'S—the Wonderful AMPICO ELECTRIC REPRODUCING PIANO

Elaborate Backs Latest Development In Dresses

By Sara Marshall Cook In The New York Tribune

Paris dressmakers have hit upon a new idea in their designs for winter evening dresses. They are now emphasising the back of the garment. This is done in various ways. For instance, a beautiful black dress has at the back vivid coral velvet, in the form of a bodice and half length tunic, the tunic disappearing under folds of black drapery.

Massing the drapery at the back is another method of giving prominence to this part of the frock and one which gives a distinctly new silhouette to the figure. In making these new back draped skirts it is as if the designer had taken a circular cut skirt and held it upside down, placing the flaring fullness at the belt rather than at the hem. In this way the surplus fullness falls from the belt in loops or sling like draperies at one or both sides of the back. The result is a skirt which remains perfectly flat in the middle of the back with graceful fullness carefully adjusted at the sides.

The jabot skirt, mention of which has been previously made, belongs to this family, but in these models the drapery is at one side only and the part which extends over to form the jabot is often single, instead of in a loop, as when both sides are draped. Cheruit uses the jabot drapery, but she puts it on the front of the dress. There are evening dresses, also in which a sharp contrast between the back and front is obtained by having the neck high in front and the back and shoulders almost nude.

PRINCESS DRESSES LOOK SOMEWHAT JAPANESE

Clever, semi-fitting princess dresses, which in spite of their fairly snug fitting effect look somewhat Japanese, are fastened directly down the front and finished with frills of ribbon eight inches wide which carelessly fall into jabot frills. Cheruit shows a charming dress of this order developed in a brown brocaded satin, the pattern of which is like a necktie silk, especially the silk squares woven for Ascot ties. The ribbon trimming this dress is a deep coral satin which offers a striking contrast to the body of the gown. There is no note of color except this big jabot-like trimming down the front.

The heart of the ribbon manufacturer is made glad by the great French dressmakers, who make lavish use of ribbon, not only for attracting attention to the back of dresses but for ruches and all sorts of trimmings both pleated and plain. From the subtly simple frocks that make French women look like little girls, with their short skirts and straight lines falling over uncorseted figures, there almost invariably flutters a little ribbon sash. To meet this demand those who manufacture ribbons are excelling in colors beautiful enough to delight the most exacting masters of dressmaking, who rely greatly on the blending or contrasting of these bits of color to give cleverness and feeling to a costume.

Worth makes the entire back of a black satin dress of loops of wide satin ribbon falling in three tiers. Then there is a dancing frock by Worth in which the skirt is formed of tiers of broad black satin ribbon. To carry out the new idea of attracting more attention to the backs of dresses than they have received since the days of bustles, the front of this skirt is of lace embroidered in metal threads. Topping this remarkable skirt is the primmest sort of bodice with a moderately low square cut neckline.

DRAPERY ELABORATES BACKS OF LATE GOWNS

An evening gown, also by Worth, shows that even this conservative house uses extreme decolletage. The draping of this dress is unusual in these days of balloon-like evening skirts. It is a draped princess; at the back is a huge sash with loops and ends lined with vivid blue, one of the sash ends forming the train. This is another example of elaborating the backs of dresses. He has, too, a smart afternoon gown of blue serge trimmed with upstanding neck frills of black taffeta ribbon; on the hips of the pleated skirt are three sprouting ribbon frills which form the extended tip.

Nearly all of the new coat dresses are girdled with velvet ribbons which knot carelessly at the side; or, again, the sober looking one-piece coat or polonaise dress will have as a distinct color note a gorgeous sash of ribbon. Jeanne Lanvin uses vivid red ribbon sashes on dark afternoon and evening dresses, and even on cloth suits, thus giving a brilliant splash of color. In both day and evening dresses she often injects bright red, either in the girdle or in a epaulet hip extensions. A very lovely model is developed from a combination of black and white Chantilly lace. The back of the dress is all white lace, while the front has a rather full drapery of both black and white. The bodices of lace dresses are high necked, but without collars, and are left transparent, to show the almost nude mody. They have very ample bishop sleeves of full length with elaborate cuff finishes.

The adoption of the one-piece dress and topcoat in this country interfered for some time with the manufacturing and sale of blouses, but with the revival of three-piece suits blouse makers have come into their own again and are showing waists more beautiful than any we have ever seen before; in fact, many of them are almost as elaborate as evening gowns. The elaboration, however, is usually in the form of trimming as the blouses themselves are cut in a much simpler way than they were heretofore owing to the fact that they slip over the head, are finished at the waistline and have very short sleeves cut in Japanese fashion as part of the garment itself.

OLDTIME BLOUSES ARE STILL FAVORITES

In the olden days we considered a blouses something to wear with a suit, for sports or shopping; now, under this new treatment, they have become important articles of dress. The way in which they are handled is really very clever. They are so picturesque and youthful that they make a great psychological appeal to feminine favor which assures their success at the outset.

There are lovely little black velvet blouses that are short and hang loose like the smock of the French peasant. These have very short sleeves, some of them being merely shoulder capes. The embroidery on the velvet blouses is very beautiful, usually being in tones of old Chinese blues, with here and there threads of gold glinting in the blue. These glintings of metal appear in many blouses of lace, as well as those of velvet.

An interesting blouses, with the low yoke of the 1830 period combined with the high-wired tulle collar which covers the ears, is shown from the house of Madeleine et Madeleine. This new firm, which has extremely handsome quarters on the Champs Elysees, is composed of two very clever women, both named Madeleine. One Madeleine is the designer and buyer of merchandise for all the models shown, of which there are between four hundred and five hundred, although this is their first season. The other Madeleine looks after the finances and the personnel of the business. Thus the two women combine all that is needed of art and commerce in the establishment of this new business. As an indication of their organisation, deliveries of six hundred completely finished dresses were ready for shipment within one week after they made their first showing.

"DRESS IN A HURRY" STYLE HER TOUCH O' WAR TRIMNESS

Many of these coat dresses are double breasted, lapping far around under the left arm and often invisibly fastened. This type of dress was originated during the Paris bombardment, under the title of "Coup-de-Vent" or "Dress-in-a-Hurry" style Cheruit's customers doubtless have found them so practical that the has retained the idea in her after-war designs. Aside from their art and simplicity, they are extremely practical for winter, being made of warm, comfortable materials such as rough woolens, plushes, velvets and duvetyns. Their double lapping fronts will be good chest protectors if their wearers will only button them up. Indications are, however, that, despite their voluminous collars and wide lapping fronts, they will be carelessly held together.

The possessor of old Spanish laces is indeed fortunate, because some of the most charming frocks are now being evolved from them. Such frocks are made with full flounced skirts that fall from

Aspects Of The Moon

By GARRETT P. SERVISS

(Eminent astronomer, author and writer on subjects of scientific and educational value)

Does the moon revolve on its own axis as the earth does? Why do we always see the same side of the moon? What is on the other side? —J. W. S.

Yes, the moon does revolve, or rotate, just as the earth does, but much more slowly, so that by making one turn upon itself in one month, it keeps the same side continually toward the earth. To convince yourself that the moon must rotate once every time it goes around the earth, or else it could not keep the same side always toward us, walk around a table or chair in the center of a room, keeping your face and the front of your body constantly toward it; you will find that your body makes a turn around its own vertical axis each time that you circle the table. If the moon did not turn once around during its every revolution about the earth, we would see all sides of it in succession in the course of a month.

Even if the moon were bound to the earth by a rigid attachment, such as a steel truss, or cantilever beam, it would make, during every revolution, one rotation about an axis through its center, perpendicular to the plane of its motion around the earth. The connecting truss would not affect this rotation because it would be simply a radical arm projecting from the moon, and swinging around with it. Every particle in the moon would, with reference to surrounding space, make a virtual rotation about the moon's center each time that the moon was carried around the earth. To see that this is so, draw a small circle near the edge of a sheet of paper, make a number of dots in the circle, one being exactly in its center, then attach the paper to a table by a pin through the middle of the sheet, and revolve the sheet around the pin, keeping your eyes on the central dot. You will perceive that the other dots appear to revolve around the central one. A beautiful example of relative motion may be seen from a railroad train. Any spot on which you fix your eye becomes a center of revolution for the landscape.

But, as the moon is not rigidly attached to the earth, and as its orbit about the earth is an ellipse instead of a circle, it does not, in strict fact, keep exactly the same hemisphere always turned earthward. When it is in the nearer part of the orbit, and consequently traveling faster, its revolution gains upon its rotation so that we can see a little around the western edge of the moon, and when the revolution is slower than the rotation, we see around the eastern edge. Besides this, you see sometimes a little over the northern edge and sometimes a little over the southern edge of the moon, according as her north pole or her south pole happens to be inclined toward the earth.

There is even a third way in which we get glimpses of the half of the lunar globe that is turned from the earth. This third way depends upon the fact that the earth is so large with reference to the moon's distance that looking at the moon first from one side of the earth, as when the moon is rising, and then from the other side, as when the moon is setting, we see in the first case a little over the western and in the second case a little over the eastern edge of the lunar globe.

In a word, from whatever side we view it the moon appears to be a wilderness of wild mountains, largely in the form of gigantic craters, interspersed with vast plains, looking like empty seabottoms, or great areas overflowed by outgushing floods of lava, which have hardened into a floor-like crust, split here and there by tremendous rifts and chasms, and peppered in some places with thousands of "shot-holes," varying from a few hundred to a few thousand feet in diameter. These great smooth-looking floors are strangely swelled up in certain localities, as if the wreck of an older lunar world lay beneath them.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

THE LATEST AND SMARTEST BEAUTY RECIPES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS EXPERT BEAUTY WRITERS.

A "BLACKHEAD" SECRET.

An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corrected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalito and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.

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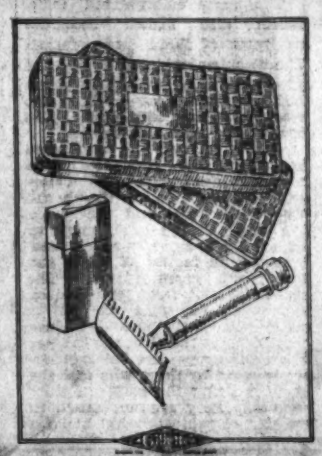
Always a favorite set and especially welcome to the man who likes to keep his shaving things all together; compact and handy. Razor, Shaving Brush, Shaving Soap and 24 Shaving Edges (*12 double-edged Blades*). Razor triple silver-plated. Genuine Leather Case 7.50



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The flat, compact Gillette Set heartily welcomed by men when it first came out, and a long-standing favorite. Razor silver-plated. 24 Shaving Edges (*12 double-edged Blades*). Metal Case, decorated with Basket pattern in high relief—silver-plated $5

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With its fine swing, balance and extra weight, the "Bulldog" Gillette numbers its friends in the hundreds of thousands, among both new Gillette users and old. Razor triple silver-plated. 24 Shaving Edges (*12 double-edged Blades*). Genuine Leather Case $5

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Paris Picking Up---Buying Extravagant Clothes

The rapidity with which Paris is picking up is to be noticed more in the dressmaking establishment than anywhere else, writes Miss May Birkhead from Paris for the New York Herald. All of the dressmakers have as much as they can do and are far behind with their orders on account of the scarcity of workwomen and the difficulties encountered in producing tissues fast enough. Despite the complaints from every direction the dressmakers get around the production question and women continue to buy the most extravagant clothes that are to be found.

The great fad for the moment which helps to make the money go is the elaborate head bands and head dresses of all sorts. They are jeweled, aigretted and paradised until they have grown to form the greatest portion of a woman's evening attire. Since Fashion has left so little to the dresses to be described, it is well that she believes in covering the head.

Worth has been showing some beautiful creations in the way of jeweled head bands and insists upon their being worn with all of his evening dresses, especially the handsome black spangled and jet models, for he says that there is nothing that gives a touch of supreme elegance and at the same time takes away the severe effect that a black jet dress might be accused of having as a smart head dress. One of his best head ornaments is a narrow band of black velvet (less than an inch wide) outlined by brilliants placed about a quarter of an inch apart. From each jewel a tiny aigrette spray protrudes giving a very soft, fuzzy look to the band.

This same band sometimes has sprays of paradise sticking straight up in front. The aigrettes and paradise keep the brilliants from being too startling in their effect, which is usually the objection to handsome head gear. He is also showing narrow jet bands but always with the feathers to soften the effect of the hard looking jet. One jet band is smart with three questionmark aigrettes sticking straight up in front. Worth made a similar one to this for Mrs. Wilson last spring when he first went in for the head dresses. Since then he has developed them in all sorts of ways, but they are never too elaborate. They are always elegant without being overdone.

Drecoll has always shown head dresses with his evening models. They have usually been on the Cleopatra type with crowns of jewels or jet crowns with high standing pieces in front and more ornaments dangling over the ears. One is always sure of seeing these at Drecols worn with two or three strictly show dresses that are the gems of the collection. This season, however, he is showing a greater variety, and many of the other dressmakers are putting aside all other accessories for the head dress.

The feathered fans are being put away for the head dress, for both would be too much, especially with the very scant back-to-nature dresses. It might look as if accessories were outdoing he dress, and so they are. At least there is much more to them. How ridiculous a picture of a nude figure would look with a huge feathered fan in her hand and her head covered with jewels and aigrettes! A present day evening dress would give the same effect with too many accessories.

The sleeveless dresses have brought another fad to the front recently, that of wearing bracelets above the elbow. One never sees a bare arm now without the handsomest of jewelled bracelets always above the elbow and almost as high as the shoulder. The fad was started about a year ago when Parisians commenced to wear jade and onyx and all sorts of queer composition bracelets to bring good luck. As they became more popular and more of the sleeveless dresses appeared, the variety of bracelets grew and now the jeweled ones are the rage.

Last summer at Deauville a Parisienne appeared with thirty-five diamond bracelets on one arm. They were all worn above the elbow, and, sleeves or no sleeves, and night and day, she was never without her bracelets. It is an exceedingly pretty style when it is not overdone, especially for a woman who has reached the age when her arm might not be as beautiful as it once was. It is nice for the jewellers, too, for they are put to their wits' end to find new devices to meet the great onrush for spending money. The newly rich invariably buy jewels and they have been coming on at such a pace recently and have bought the usual rings, necklaces, crowns, etc., and are still looking for something more, so the new design in the above-the-elbow bracelet pleases their fancy. It breaks the startling nakedness of an arm that might be ugly if it does not go to the other extreme by being wonderfully beautiful. It is a pity that something of the sort could not be invented for the backless dresses, for it is amazing to note how very few women have really beautiful backs and arms.

The veil is another accessory that has held sway for a long time and is now inclined to be overdone. The modistes have been showing the most beautiful veils for the last year. The majority of the hats have no trimming on them whatever but are worn with a handsome veil.

Lewis showed some smart Spanish veils in the early autumn that are now being worn everywhere. They are huge squares in the handsome Spanish laces of a rather heavy design which are simply thrown over the hat and left to fall loosely on the shoulders. I have already spoken of the Spanish veils that were shown in the Lanvin collection. They were of a very different type, however, from these big square veils.

Many of the evening hats, tulle turbans, have lace veils attached to them in long streamers hanging over one shoulder. The fad for veils of all descriptions amounts to a craze and the queer part of it is that the very fewest of them are ever worn over the face.

Another smart accessory that is becoming a fad is the little Chinese sweater made of the new embroidered silk jersey tissue of which I spoke last week. They can scarcely be called sweaters but are long blouses rather on the mandarin order. They are very loose and slip on over the head. The tissue is woven with the little bunches of Chinese flowers all over it and a band down one side to carry out the Chinese effect. The border also carries out the mandarin effect. The blouse is worn with a broad loose belt embroidered in a Chinese design.

The same embroidered tricot fabric also makes beautiful negligees of the kimono design. The black embroidered in blue and green and lined with blue panne makes a smart kimono. It is also made effectively into little house capes lined with soft valvet.

The velvet lining is to be seen in everything. Brocaded tulle capes are lined with bright colored velvets, both for the house throwover capes and the evening wrap, a long cape, made of sheer black mousseline de soie brocaded in motifs of silver and lined with green velvet. The green showing through the black and combined with the silver made one of the smartest color combinations that I have yet seen. These tulle capes are being extensively worn by those who feel shy about wearing the back-to-nature dresses. They are not much in the way of protection but at least keep one from feeling too much undressed. They are often nothing more than a perfectly straight piece of tulle gathered onto a band of tiny gold or silver flowers that fits closely around the neck. I saw one the other day of brown tulle gathered onto a band covered with tiny green and purple grapes.

Falling Asleep

Voices moving about in the quiet house:
Thud of feet and a muffled shutting of doors:
Everyone yawning . . . Only the clock are alert.

Out in the night there's autumn-smelling gloom
Crowded with whispering trees—looming of oaks
That roared in wild wet gales: across the park
A hollow cry of hounds like lonely bells:
And I know that the clouds are moving across the moon;
The low, red, rising moon.

And wrangle by their pool; and hooting owls
Sail from the wood across pale stocks of wheat.

Waiting for sleep, I drift from thoughts like these;
And where today was dream-like, build my dreams.
Music . . . there was a bright white room below,
And someone singing a song about a soldier—
One hour, two hours ago; and soon the song
Will be last night; but now the beauty swings
Across my brain, ghost of remember'd chords
Which still can make such radiance in my dream
That I can watch the marching of my soldiers,
And count their faces; faces; sunlit faces.

* * *

Falling asleep . . . the herons and the hounds . . .
September in the darkness; and the world
I've known; all fading past me into peace.

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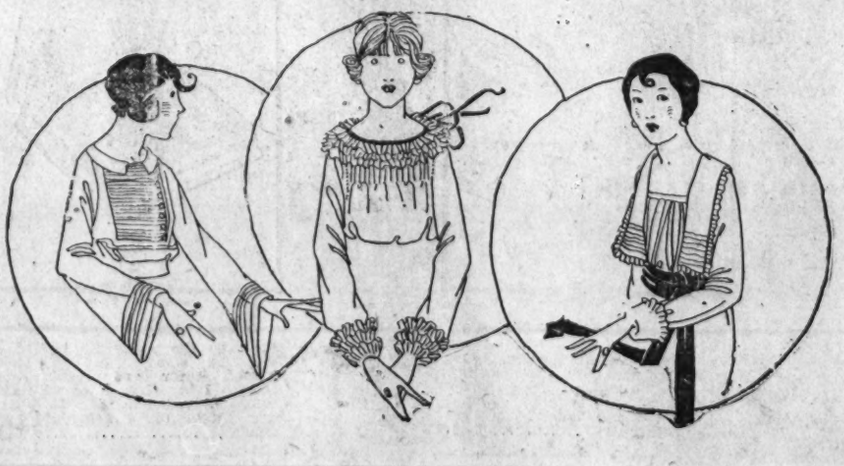

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UR WORRIES FEWER THAN ENGLISHMEN'S

riton Throws Light On How His Countrymen Are Hit By Income Tax

HANGES IN U.S. IN 12 YEARS

astly Increased Traffic And The Decreased Buying Power Of The Dollar

New York, Nov. 10.—The changes at have taken place in New ork City during the last few years ave deeply impressed John owley, a director in a well-known ondon business firm, who has een stopping for a month at the otel Knickerbocker studying in-strial and financial conditions ere. In commenting upon his ob-ervations yesterday, Mr. Cowley ald:

"It is twelve years since I was at in New York, and great a hange as I expected to find, the terations are beyond anything I nticipated. Two changes stand ut more than any others. The rst is the vastly increased traffic nd the changed business center. he second is the decreased buy-ng power of the dollar.

"The latter is, of course, the ore important, inasmuch as it ffects the pocket of every person ere. Twelve years ago, the cost f my stay in New York was only bout one-half that with which I am ow confronted. Every item of aily expenditure, with perhaps he solitary exception of subway are, seems to have doubled. There s no doubt that the cause of so much labor unrest here is mainly due to the higher cost of living.

"Whether the increased cost," Mr. Cowley continued, "is partly due to profiteering on the part of manufacturers and retailers I do not profess to know, but it is cer-tain that in Great Britain, where the cost of living, clothing, and housing has been also raised enor-mously, much of it has been due to this.

"As is probably the case here, the overnment in Britain has institu-courts of inquiry into cases where profiteering is alleged, and it is hoped that these investigations will mean the stoppage of increas-ing prices, and, in the cases of certain articles, reduction in price.

"Since I have arrived in this country I have met several friends who have complained about their altered financial position, attribut-able to the war conditions. Not only do they grumble about the highly increased cost of living, but also in regard to taxation and the excess profits tax. I do not know what your income tax is or what amount your excess profits tax is, but it would no doubt be of in-terest to give an idea of what taxa-tion and high costs have meant to many people in Britain.

"In 1914 the English sovereign was worth 20 shillings, nearly $5. Today the purchasing power of the sovereign is less than half that amount. Now, in this connection I will instance a case showing how war taxation in Britain has hit tens of thousands of retired, pen-sioned, and independent people, who prior to 1914 considered them-selves financially well off for life.

"Take the case of a business man who retired at 60 years of age on an annual income of £500, or nearly $2,500. Before the war that in-come would be subject to an income tax of 1s. 2d, about 28 cents in the pound, which would leave him £470 to live upon very comfortably when the sovereign was worth 20s.

"What is that man's position to-day? The tax upon that £500, which is termed unearned income, would reduce it to about £350, which would have a spending value of only half this amount, or £175.

"This is a point," said Mr. Cowley, "which the American people should not overlook. Much as the war has changed the value of the dollar here and made the in-come tax a subject to grumble about, I do not think that the Am-erican people yet appreciate how heavily the effects of the war have laid their hands on the British people. There have been many cases in Britain where men in the position described have been driven to give up their homes and remove their furniture to less pretentious quarters and live much more meag-erly."

Mr. Cowley will visit some of the principal cities in the Eastern States before returning to England in the Cunarder Mauretania on Nov. 29.

London To Be Musical Capital

England's Claim To Be European Art Metropolis No Longer Disputed By Berlin And Vienna—A New Pianist For America—Tetrazzini's Triumphant Return

By K. Walter

London, Nov. 10.—Musicians and music patrons assert that among the other plums of victory that have fallen into Britannia's lap will be one big shining fruit label-ed, "Musical Capital of Europe." Before the war a great many Londoners thought this metropolis already was the musical capital of Europe, but a still greater number knew that it wasn't. It is true that everything good had in time to have the London hallmark—for one thing, London was a great clearing house for America, the only country where musicians make fortunes. But there was much competition in Europe, so much that no one city could fairly claim supremacy.

Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Milan, Petrograd, all had claims of individual character, and London's qualification as the musical super-metropolis rested largely on the fact that, as in New York, its musical life was essentially cosmo-politan for lack of native music or musicians on its programs! More than four years of patriotic orgies have remedied that condition and English music and musicians have come into their own. American composers have also taken a liberal share of the program space former-ly held by the Germans.

FLOCK TO LONDON

But I find in going about among Londoners that this native revival really interests them less than the prospect of having at command all the assembled excellencies of European composition and per-formance. Petrograd has fallen and the once imperial ballet and symphony orchestra, and the group of brilliant modern composers who write for them, have made London their exile home like many other Russian refugees before them. Berlin, Munich, and Vienna cannot hope for some years to regain their prestige as centers of musical en-terprise, nor will they be able to attract the thousands of musical students who from all parts of the world flocked to enjoy that enter-prise and carry off their little in-dividual share of that prestige, al-though with German thoroughness and foresight efforts are already being made to attract them again. Milan is not a serious competitor except in the music of her own artists. Paris remains, and Paris will run London close when the tourist movement begins, although at present suffering from an after-the-season emptiness following the brilliant months of the Peace Con-ference.

The musical boom in London is —well, audible. To begin with there is at least one symphony con-cert every day of the week, fre-quently two, and on Sundays several. Of these the Promenade series conducted by Sir Henry Wood are the most popular, Queen's Hall being filled regularly six times a week. It took English people a long time to find that in order to enjoy good music one didn't necessarily have to be stiff and uncomfortable, but when they did find it out they made these Promenade concerts the most com-fortable and enjoyable thing of the kind to be had anywhere. You sit or stand about, and stroll around between the pieces, and drink drinks both dry and liquid, and eat light eats, and smoke anywhere except in a small section of seats reserved for the abstainers.

PROMENADE CONCERTS

The food and drink is served in a commodious lounge shut off by soundproof doors from the audi-torium, thus agreeably solving the sometimes disagreeable problem of what to do when there is something on the program that makes you feel it will spoil everything else if you have to sit and listen to it. This series started some weeks ago and will run until near the Christ-mas holidays. It is interesting to note that all the wickedness and hatred of the war have not altered a traditional feature of these Pro-menade concerts; Monday night always has been, is, and long will be, reserved for programs exclusive-ly devoted to Wagner. It is in the same series that American com-posers have come so prominent—all because Sir Henry Wood was offered the Boston conductorship, say the disgruntled pro-Germans. MacDowell, as might be expected, is the leading American favorite and not a week goes by without some interesting performance of one of his great orchestral com-positions.

It was at these promenade con-certs, too, that Moisievitch was first discovered by a now worship-ping public. He has gathered to-gether all the pianistic laurels that formerly graced half a dozen heads and wears them triumphantly on his own, so much so that when Paderewski was reported to have resigned the Polish presidency people asked if Moisievitch was leaving the concert field. He is, I understand, leaving London short-ly—not to rule a republic, although to capture I am sure, the musical republic of America. He is great as a technician and under an ap-parently passive exterior is an im-passioned and powerful interpreter. It is impossible to get into one of his concerts now without looking far ahead. He is one of those rare people—rare at least among pianists—who exert the great popular appeal while still retaining all the excellencies of his art that endears him to the few. His ap-pearances this season may justly be called popular triumphs.

But it usually takes a singer here, as in America, to produce the popular triumph which runs to tears and hats-in-air and morn-ing headlines, and in that metier who can excel Tetrazzini? Her re-turn to London after several years in safety, with all her pearls of high notes still perfect on the string, was the first sensation of its kind that Londoners have in-dulged in for some time, for no matter how great may have been the welcome to Melba at Covent Garden, or to others at Queen's Hall or elsewhere, nobody else for years has lifted the dome off the Albert Hall, and that is what you must do in London to claim a first rate musical sensation. The Albert Hall is the big hall, the hall for that kind of thing, while Queen's Hall, which seats about a quarter as many, is still large enough for any strictly artistic success.

Salvation Army In Tokio Stoned By Jap Students

Tokio, December 12.—The dis-pute between the Salvation Army and Buddhist students, which arose out of street meetings a few night ago, has not yet been settled des-pite an explanation of the affair given by Colonel Yamamuro of the Salvation Army, says the Japan Advertiser.

A large number of Buddhist students held a meeting at the Meiji Kaikan, Kanda, on Wednes-day evening, at which the Salvation Army and Mr. Yamamuro were freely attacked. On the termina-tion of the meeting, at about 9:30 o'clock, a host of hot-headed young men, about 700 strong, proceeded to the headquarters of the Salvation Army at Hitotsubashi and held demonstrations in the vicinity.

Fearing trouble, the Salvation Army people put out all the lights and kept silent. This, however, failed to pacify the angry students, who after exhausting themselves with all sorts of abuse and epithets at the expense of the Salvationists, began to stone the Salvation build-ings breaking the window panes. Finally, the mob was dispersed by a strong force of the police des-patched from the Nishikicho police station.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Your Home Workshop

By Mary Lee Swann,

Principal, Scudder School of Household Arts.

MANY of us try to draw a line of distinction between the kitchen practical and the kitchen beautiful. Unless a kitchen serves its purpose it cannot be beautiful. If it is practical it must have at least the beauty of order.

Happily, we find that beauty and efficiency usually mean order. To-day, whether we furnish for beauty or for efficiency or for both, the kitchen must not only be clean, but must look the part. How often do we see homes where everything seems beautiful and orderly, only to find the kitchen neglected and unsightly.

Most physicians and scientists take pleasure and pride in having beautiful, well equipped offices and laboratories. Why shouldn't a cook or domestic scientist have a practical and attractive laboratory?

Do you remember what Ruskin says of the science and art of cookery? "Cookery means the knowledge of Medea and of Circe and of Helen and of the Queen of Sheba. It means the knowledge of all herbs and fruits and balms and spices, and all that is healing and sweet in the fields and groves and savory in meats. It means carefulness and inventiveness and willingness and readiness of appliances. It means the economy of your grandmothers and the science of the modern chemist; it means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality; and, in fine, it means that you are to be perfectly kind always ladies—loaf givers."

A workman who wishes to do good work must have good tools. If a home maker is to do the best work and get the best results with the least energy, effort, time and money, then her workshop and her equipment must be well chosen and thoughtfully placed.

That the kitchen should be a convenient workshop is proved by the fact that in the course of a year about eleven hundred meals are prepared. One mathematically inclined person has estimated that from four to ten trips must be made to and from the kitchen range to the dining room table in serving each meal. This means in the course of a year a walk of 400 miles at the minimum and 1,000 miles at the maximum. It doesn't take a trained imagination to see how the old saying, "A woman's work is never done," came to be perpetuated, does it?

As in other rooms the walls, floors and ceiling must be considered as a background. The floor may be treated in a number of ways. Tiles are attractive and are easily cleaned. On the other hand, they are expensive, and because they are so cold and hard it is necessary to use cork or rubber mats with them. Many compositions of concrete, wood and cork are being used by architects in new homes and on old floors as well.

One good plan is to run up the wainscoting with a sanitary base—that is, rounded at the bottom to eliminate the dust catching angle of the average floor and wall. The ceiling may be treated in the same way.

None of the patent compositions, however resilient, are much better than the old-fashioned rift-sawed, hard pinewood. If carefully laid and oiled such a floor is easily cleaned and there is no danger of splinters.

Linoleum and oilcloth make excellent floor coverings and interesting bits of color may be introduced into a kitchen in this way.

Of all the treatments that kitchen walls receive, perhaps a painted surface gives best results. Tiles are ideal, but are expensive. Kalsomine is inexpensive, but usually flakes.

Paper should never be used unless it is glazed or covered with shellac. Paper, while comparatively cheap at first, is hard to keep clean, absorbs moisture, cannot be washed and fades easily.

If a painted wall is enameled it can be washed as often as necessary without injuring the surface.

Under no circumstances should the woodwork of a kitchen be dark. I much prefer a cream woodwork, the paint having an enamel finish. Grey is a good color and it is not so hard to keep immaculate looking, but, after all, anything that would condone carelessness where absolute cleanliness should exist, is undesirable. White is rather trying if there are many windows.

There should be an abundance of artificial and natural light in the kitchen. It is best to have windows on two sides if possible, so that cross circulation can be obtained. The number of windows and the exposure will largely determine just what decorative methods to adopt

PHOTO BY MISHKIN, N.Y.

Miss Mary Lee Swann, Who Contributes to This Page Each Week the "Tested Cooking Recipes" and "War Time Menus" Which Are Pr ving So Popular with Housewives

The popular indirect and semi-direct lighting fixtures are better adapted to the kitchen than to any other room in the house. One of these fixtures with one 60-watt tungsten lamp will give good general illumination in the average kitchen. It is a good idea to have a couple of side lights near the sink, table and stove.

A square kitchen is preferable from the point of efficiency. The comfort and convenience of the kitchen depend upon the relative positions of range, sink, cupboard and refrigerator. The refrigerator should be set in the wall with an outside door for placing ice and an inside door for food. The ice man can then refill the ice box without tracking mud or dust into the room.

I do not believe it is possible for a woman's personality to be so vitally felt in any other room. A window box of growing parsley, beets or some other edible green seems a small, unimportant detail. A crisp, dainty curtain seems trivial, too. But how eloquently a window treated in this way would speak for its owner.

A few yellow mixing bowls might give just the touch of color that is needed to make the room look cheerful. If I were building a dozen homes I should have a comfortable chair and a shelf for books and household magazines in every kitchen.

It is remarkable, it seems to me, that many of the women who are struggling along under conditions that no good business organization would tolerate do not give up in abject despair. The time has come when women should realize that it is a poor economy which does not take into account the spending of self and limited strength. From whatever angle you look at it, the "good" kitchen—which, remember, is first and last an attractive kitchen—is an investment which pays in every way for the effort expended upon it

The Secret of Good Teeth

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

WOULD that every modern beauty could possess the wonderful teeth of the ancient savage. As skull after skull of ancient Egyptians are dug up many of them show a set of thirty-two pearly teeth, often without the faintest sign of decay. These men had no dentists, no means of any kind for beautifying their teeth, but nature's own methods kept their teeth in perfect order.

The simple life of the savage has given place to the complex life of civilization. The savage had no pickles, but many of us eat them in large quantities and allow their acid in close contact with the hard enamel of the tooth to menace its well-being.

Candy is also eaten in abundance. An excess of sweet soon becomes acid in the mouth after a little while of interaction with th saliva and digestive juices of the stomach.

Excessive vinegar and sugar, and in addition to these infrequent use of dental appliances to counteract their effects, decide the fate of the would-be pearly white teeth of many a modern man or woman.

Tartar is nothing more or less than a rough coating of slime spread across the surface of the teeth. It appears as a result of a poor method of brushing, of no brushing at all, of too much sweets or acids in the food, and, in general, of uncleanly habits.

Tartar is the breeding place of bacteria, which need only the slightest encouragement to start their ravages on the teeth. The heat of the mouth is the incubator for the bacteria, and nourishes them to a healthy, happy state. But it makes them thrive at the expense of your own vitality and well-being.

If the tartar is permitted to remain upon the surface of the teeth unremoved, one coat of it becomes superimposed upon the other, and in a few months a filthy, slimy, greenish layer is visible. Bacteria are now bred with inconceivable speed, and decay of the teeth goes on with increasing rapidity.

Foul breath is very largely due to the slimy green film upon the teeth. It may also be due to bad digestion as the result of improper diet, badly masticated food or decayed teeth.

Decayed teeth not only affect the digestion, but they also result in abscesses, gum boils, unhealthy gums and sometimes a sore mouth and lips.

Prevent decay and then you will not need to make repairs. Use as a base for a tooth powder an alkaline which will neutralize the acid in the mouth. Use a powder that will cleanse the teeth of its slimy film without scratching them.

When properly cleansed with such a powder, applied with a small, soft tooth-brush of varying sized bristles, the teeth will feel perfectly smooth and the tongue will slide freely across them without encountering any slight obstruction. When the teeth feel like this they are about as clean as they can be and the stiff bristle of the dentist's cleansing brush may be avoided and the enamel saved to that extent.

Never give a horizontal movement to the brush. That only scrubs the surface of the teeth and wears away the enamel, especially the enamel of the canine (or eye) teeth, which have to bear the brunt of the friction. Let you brush move up with an up-and-down movement, so that the bristles can penetrate the crevices and thus remove food particles.

Baking powder is a good alkaline for tooth powder. It is cheap and an effective acid destroyer and cleanser. It is also a good gum protector because of its hardening qualities.

If in spite of your careful habits your teeth decay because of natural wear and tear have them repaired at once, for decay of one tooth starts several more in that direction.

Avoid toothpicks if possible. They make the gums bleed and enlarge the spaces between the teeth by wearing away the enamel. Use a brush if necessary after each meal, or use a thread of cotton instead of the harmful pick.

Your thorough cleaning of the teeth should come at night before bedtime, so as to minimize the evil influence of bacteria in that long stretch of time between supper and breakfast.

If you are in the habit of chewing gum indulge in this pastime only after each meal to help cleanse the teeth by the increase in flow of saliva which is the first of the digestive, and incidentally cleansing, fluids. Too much chewing of gum causes unnecessary wear and tear of the enamel due to friction, as well as ugly lines around the lips.

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Parliament And Finance

Political Eloquence, But An Absence Of Facts

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

London, November 4.—This week we have had the promised Parliamentary debate on the financial position of the country, and the net result is to leave the plain man bewildered. According to the Government, everything that happens is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. We are, it is true, saddled with a national debt of 8,000 millions, and are now spending 3¾ millions a day. According to figures issued officially within the last few days in a White Paper there will be an estimated deficit of 473 millions at the end of the financial year. But why worry, said Mr. Austin Chamberlain in effect.

There is no occasion for "panic," was Mr. Bonar Law's soothing assurance to the House of Commons, and he deprecated members paying heed to the "clatter outside"—meaning the public utterances of responsible business men and criticisms in the press. The Prime Minister adopted a similar line of cheerful optimism, and affected to poke fun at the "epileptic screaming," as he called it, of critics of the Government.

Taken at their face value, the speeches of Ministers that we will pull through the present financial crisis are exceedingly re-assuring. But what the country wants to know is how the process is to be accomplished. On this important point no information is vouchsafed. How comes it that Mr. Chamberlain on August 7 considered it his duty to utter a solemn warning that if we were to continue spending at the rate at which we were spending then "it would lead us straight to national bankruptcy," and yet on October 29 he rebukes the pessimists for yielding to "panic," and blandly declares all will be well. The Westminster Gazette aptly remarks that Mr. Chamberlain's countrymen are not quite nimble enough to follow his quick changes from Jeremiah to Mark Tapley, and asks what grounds has Mark Tapley for his confidence?

The grounds are, it would appear, that revenue is coming in better than Mr. Chamberlain expected in August, and secondly, that expenditure has been reduced by about a quarter of a million a day. But even so, this will not on Mr. Chamberlain's own showing enable him to bring expenditure within income at the end of year. There will still be an estimated deficiency of nearly 500 millions. The Times, and in fact practically every newspaper, refuses to share the Chancellor's optimism and they call for concrete evidence showing how expenditure is to be reduced so as to produce a balance on the right side later on.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Previous to the debate in the House of Commons there was a good deal of speculation as to how the Government would emerge from the examination of their financial policy. The debate assumed the character of a vote of confidence. In some quarters it was thought that, so strong was the feeling in the country and among members of Parliament, a Government defeat was not altogether impossible. The Government were to be arraigned on a charge of extravagance. Two or three votes of censure were tabled. But Mr. Lloyd George, by means of the extraordinary magnetism which he exercises as a speaker, not only made the attack upon the Government look like a miserable feint, but he carried the war into his opponent's camp, so to speak. Amid thunders of applause he represented the economists as detractors from British credit abroad, described in some detail what had been done to keep down expenditure, and in the end the Government motion on finance was carried without a division, after a Labor amendment proposing a levy on Capital and expropriation of war fortunes had been defeated by a majority of 355.

It was a great personal triumph for the Premier. He has never shown such complete ascendancy over the House of Commons as on this occasion. There was very little argument in his speech, but it was unmatched as a display of rhetoric. The Parliamentary correspondents agree in ascribing to Mr. Lloyd George the power of wizardry. He held the House spell-bound during the debate. "There is not a trick in the art of oratory of which the Prime Minister is not a master," is the considered opinion of one writer. "Mr. Lloyd George is the supreme political strategist of the day," a Member of Parliament remarked to me on the morrow of the debate, adding "he is without a rival in playing upon the emotions of his hearers, whether in Parliament or on the platform."

Certainly, it is a fact that, whereas before the debate on expenditure, the Government were severely assailed, when the Prime Minister sat down the majority of members were ready to assume that the Government were injured innocents. The turn-over in sentiment was extraordinary. The Prime Minister's eloquence be mused them. And yet, now that the debate can be read in cold print, the fact remains that, as I stated at the outset, nobody has any clear notion how the 473 millions needed to balance the financial accounts at the end of the year will be obtained.

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT

Apropos of politics and personalities, it is rather curious to note that the cry for business men in the Government, of which so much was heard during one period of the war, has completely died away. The truth is that business men whose services Mr. Lloyd George enlisted have done little better than the average politician. They have taken office full of great ideas about running a Government department as a large commercial undertaking is managed, and discovered that this could not be done.

Government departments are not conducted on business lines. Even the ablest business man who is placed in charge soon finds that he is very much like a fly on the wheel. He is brought up against an imponderable force which is irresistible. The machine is greater than any individual. Things cannot be done in a hurry. Quick decisions are impossible. A new departure or a change of policy projected by one Department has to be submitted for consideration to another, or to several, and frequently comes back again revised and amended out of all likeness to the original draft. A man used to controlling great enterprises and issuing orders on his own responsibility will not tamely submit to this.

There are, however, other considerations. In one of the political clubs where I heard this subject under discussion it was generally stated that business men will not consent to join the Government for personal reasons. This finds support by the fact that quite recently the Prime Minister wanted a merchant prince with an international reputation to accept an important post during the reconstruction period. The reply was a polite refusal, the explanation being given that the gentleman in question had enemies enough already without adding to their number every Member of Parliament had every dissatisfied person in the country.

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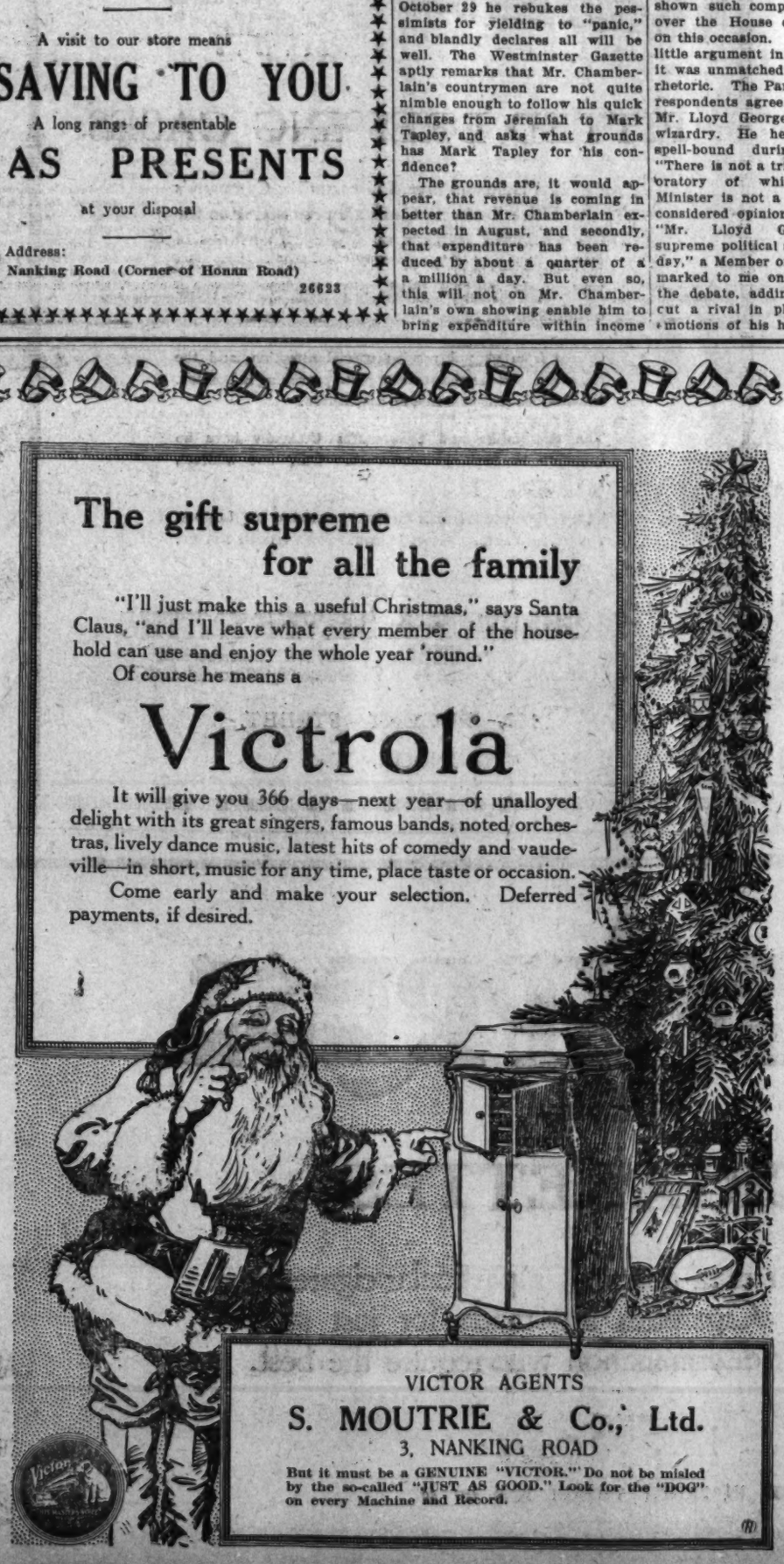

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1,999 OFFICERS OUT SINCE WAR ENDED

Over One-Fourth Of U. S. Combatant Commanders Find Pay Too Law

ARMY SERIOUSLY MENACED

Distress Over Struggle To Live Has Weakened Morale, Says Report

Washington, Nov. 8.—Up to noon today more than one-fourth of all the officers of the combatant army, who were in the regular army when the armistice was signed, have resigned, and scores of other resignations were waiting the action of the President and the Secretary of War. The total number of resignations accepted up to noon today was 1,999, which means that 32 percent of all the officers in the Coast Artillery Corps, 30 percent of the officers of the field artillery, 24 percent of the cavalry officers, 28 percent of the infantry officers, and 16 percent of the official personnel of the Corps of Engineers have left the service.

The officers who are quitting the service, and more have resigned since the armistice than resigned during the entire history of the regular army prior to November, 1918, are the younger officers, the Lieutenants and Captains the ones who can least be spared. Virtually none of the field officers, whose salaries make it possible for them to make both ends meet during this present period of high cost of living, are resigning.

ARMY IN SERIOUS CONDITION

"The army," says a memorandum just issued by the Morale Division of the General Staff, "is in a very serious condition. The extraordinary high cost of the necessities of life has so reduced the standard of living to which officers have heretofore been accustomed, that there has resulted a profound state of discontent and low morale in the service. . . . Those who resign are men of high initiative, force energy, and self-reliance, military qualities which the army can ill afford to lose."

The officers of the army are now being paid on the salary scale passed by Congress in 1908, since which time no increases have been granted. In numerous instances the situation in which the younger married officers find themselves as a result of their inadequate incomes, borders on the pathetic. It is of record that in scores of cases they have had to cancel their life insurance, to sell their Liberty bonds, while their wives and daughters attend to all domestic work.

"The Army," the Morale Division memorandum continues, "is suffering economically from the great depreciation of the dollar. If money could be given something approaching its former value, or if the cost of the ordinary necessities of life could be lowered to approximately what it was before the war no other relief would be necessary or desired. But, if a readjustment of the purchasing power of the dollar cannot be assured, the only recourse would seem to be to restore in part at least the modest standards of existence formerly attained by officers and men by a greater aggregate in nominal pay.

CANNOT LIVE ON THEIR PAY

"Officers find that under present conditions they simply cannot live on their slender pay, the purchasing power of which has been halved, and maintain themselves and their families in a modest and decent manner. They are financially embarrassed, to a degree which jeopardises efficiency. They state that the cost of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, lights, and sundries consumes the pay and allowances and often more, without permitting them to make any provision for the future, forcing them to draw upon their meagre savings, preventing them from educating their children, and from indulging in the most modest and ordinary recreations.

"What applies to officers in respect to difficulties in cost of living applies also to enlisted men. The economic pressure rests particularly heavily on the non commissioned officers, especially those with families. This worthy class has rightly been called the 'backbone of the army.'"

The Military Academy at West Point also is suffering as a result of the continuance of the low salary scale of 1908. In the last two years 169 West Point cadets have resigned, where in the ten years preceding only 113 left the academy through resignation.

The answer to the problem now facing the country, on the solution of which depends the future of the military establishment, is in the hands of Congress, which now has before it a bill to increase the salary of officers of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, and public health service 30 percent and the pay of all enlisted men 50 percent.

Life In Bolshevist Russia

American Consul Saw Tragedies, But None Of The Blessings Another Traveler Reports

By John A. Embry
(*Former American Consul at Omsk*)

There has just come to my notice a cable despatch published in The Globe of November 6 by Isaac Don Levine regarding the glories and beauties of the Bolshevist Government. Mr. Levine claims to have spent several months traveling around in the territory under the control of Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky.

The whole article is at shocking variance with the actual conditions obtaining in Bolshevist Russia as I have come to know them through my four years' residence, as a Consular officer, in Russia and Siberia, and also through my visits to the Bolshevist towns of Ufa and Bielebei in April of this year. In view of this fact I feel it incumbent upon me, as a good American citizen and as a friend of the suffering Russian people, publicly to declare it to be my personal opinion that Mr. Levine's article is maliciously false from beginning to end, and amounts to nothing more than Bolshevist propaganda.

Regardless of what Mr. Levine may or may not have seen in Bolshevist Russia the following is a plain statement of the conditions I found in the towns at the Siberian front which I visited this last Spring. I can solemnly swear before any court, earthly or divine, to the truth of what I am now going to say.

I arrived in Bielebei, Russia, on April 23, 1919, just seven days after the Bolshevist had been compelled to evacuate the town. The journey was made in company with Walter Whiffen of The Associated Press and Paul R. Wright of The Chicago Daily News, who, when they return to America, will corroborate every word that I write here.

We were conducted to Bielebei by Judge Paul Blumenthal, who, under the Kerensky Government, had been the presiding Judge of the Bielebei District Appellate Court. Judge Blumenthal, for many years a student of law in America and a stanch Republican had been forced to flee from Bielebei at the time when the Bolshevist took the town. He was now returning to re-establish the courts there which the Bolshevist had overturned. As this old Judge reentered his home town he received an ovation which could not possibly have happened had his personal character and his political views not commanded universal respect. Old farmers, gray-bearded business men, street urchins, toothless old women, high school boys and girls, one and all whom he met as he passed along the street, cried to him this greeting: "Drastoutchi! Slava Boga vi preyekhli," which translated into English means, "Greetings! Thank God that you have arrived."

The Judge took us to the Court House, where he found three out of his six former colleagues still alive. These three Judges were Socialists, and had weathered Bolshevism by pretending to believe in its tenets. The story they told Judge Blumenthal of what his home town had experienced during the past six months under Bolshevist rule was so harassing that it was only with extreme difficulty that the Judge mastered his emotions and carefully translated to us his colleagues' narrative.

The Bolshevist had entered Bielebei in December, 1918. They were a mob of about 1,500 armed men who looted the town as they entered. About 1,200 of the educated men and women of Bielebei fled for their lives upon the approach of this self-styled army. The first act of the Bolshevist was to round up all the members of the local Zemstvo, or County Government, who had not made good their escape. Those who were captured were shot without any form of a trial. That night a monster meeting was held in the Town Hall. The jail was opened, and all the criminals attended, chiming in their voices with the other "tavaristchi." At this meeting the Bolshevist Commissars for the city were elected by the crowd through the process of voting viva voce. The head of the Bolshevist organisation, the Commissar of the Executive Committee, was a Lett named Belt, a jailbird of notorious fame. This man Belt had the President of the local Zemstvo, who was ill at the time in the hospital, brought out to the public square in his invalid chair and Belt himself then shot him before his admiring followers. The three Judges mentioned by name so many friends of Judge Blumenthal who had been killed by the Bolshevist that the old Judge was finally overcome with emotion. He broke down and wept like a child.

Upon leaving the Court House the Judge took us to have tea with a Mme. Kameshnikoff, a woman physician in the city, who had been living with her sister, the assistant principal in the Bielebei High School. These ladies told us that all the rooms in their house except one had been taken over by Bolshevist Commissars, and their home been made a bedlam. The Commissars were constantly drunk, and gambled all hours of the night for very high stakes. Mme. Kameshnikoff's sister told us what had happened to the Bielebei High School. The boys of the high school were made to work on the streets without pay in punishment for being "intelligentsia"; the girls of the high school were made to wash out the barracks and wash the dirty wearing apparel of the Bolshevist soldiers, for which labor they received only blows and curses. She also added in an undertone that the prettier girls suffered insults of a far worse nature.

These ladies told us that a short while before the Bolshevist left Bielebei they murdered sixteen men and women in the public square and threw the bodies into the little river that ran a few yards back of their residence. Among these bodies, which were recovered later by the townspeople and given burial, was the body of a sixteen-year-old high-school girl from the city of Ufa. She was recognised by a relative, who sent word to her bereaved parents. Her parents came and took the body back to Ufa.

These things and many other stories no less shocking seemed to us incredible while we listened to them, but before the day was over all our doubts were completely dispelled by the terrible sight we saw and photographed in a wood about half a mile from the town.

Our attention was attracted to a crowd of people going to these woods, so we inquired of a boy passing by if he knew why the people were going there. He replied in awed tones that a large number of murdered people had just been discovered there. Taking our cameras with us, we quickly followed in the wake of the crowd, and in a few moments were standing with a large group of weeping townspeople gazing down upon a heap of mangled bodies, men and women, who lay half buried in the snow. Various persons in the crowd recognised and, weeping, called out by name to their murdered relatives whom they saw lying before them. There were about twenty bodies in all, which the melting snow had partly disclosed. The very topmost figure of this heap of dead was the tragic form of a young Russian girl, just blooming into womanhood. Her clothing was badly torn and in her left breast was a hideous gunshot wound. We noted with horror that the third finger of her left hand had been cut off at the second joint, no doubt for the ring which she had worn.

Swallowing at a lump in my throat and unwilling to annoy with questions the grieving men and women who were gazing upon this sorrowful spectacle, I addressed myself to a fifteen-year-old Russian boy and asked who had committed this atrocious crime. His reply was laconic but illuminating: "Bolshevist dielo," ("Bolshevist work.") The statement of this boy was fully corroborated by a number of men and women of the town with whom I discussed this tragedy later in the day. Every one told the same story. The victims which we had seen lying in the woods were men and women who had been held in the Bielebei jail as hostages and had been murdered by the Bolshevist the night they were compelled to evacuate the town upon the successful advance of Admiral Kolchak's army.

British To Profit By Coastal Rights Japanese Belief

Opinion Is That Opening Of Coastwise Trade In Japan Will Benefit

(*Japan Advertiser*)

The important decision by the Sub-Committee on the Revision of Treaties to permit foreign ships to engage in Japan's coasting trade with the reciprocal right for Japanese ships to trade along the coasts of the countries to which those foreign craft belong is attracting attention in shipping circles. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the decision, when carried out, will eventually do Japanese shipping more good than harm.

The coasting trade of the country may be opened to foreign competition, but it is not expected that there will be much of an invasion. According to the latest satistics, Japanese vessels in the coasting trade number 162, totalling 270,617 tons, the greater number of these ships are old and inferior and the freight rates accordingly low. At a time when the world's supply of tonnage is insufficient when considered as a whole, it is not considered likely that foreign ships will choose to compete with Japanese vessels in such a narrow field as Japan's coasting trade.

BRITISH TO BENEFT

However, Japanese shipping men attach some importance to the possible activities of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, both British concerns. In this connection it may be pointed out that the only power which is permitting Japanese ships as well as other foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade of its territory is Great Britain, perhaps with the exception of Australia, which has just amended its shipping law to prohibit subsidised foreign ships engaging in its coasting trade. When the resolution of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of Treaties is carried into effect, therefore British ships will be the first to be given the privilege of engaging in the coasting trade of this country, which accounts for the apprehension entertained by some Japanese.

These fear that when the smaller ships owned by the two British companies mentioned are released from the service of the British Government, they will be used for the resumption of shipping services between Japan, China and India, covering shipments between Japan and Formosa and between Japan and Korea which come within the scope of the coasting trade. This may be probable, but the general opinion is that the effect on Japanese shipping will not be serious, while if any harm be done here, it is thought it will be more than offset by the benefit accuring to Japanese ships elsewhere.

RECIPROCITY SOUGHT

The fact is that the present shipping situation between Great Britain and Japan regarding coasting trade is onesided; Japan can engage in Britain's coasting trade, but a similar right in Japan is denied British shipping. Japanese merchantment have derived considerable profits from their operation along the coasts of India, but complaint has been made from time to time by Japanese shipping men that the British authorities in India bring pressure to bear on Japanese shipping. Apart from the question as to whether such complaints are well grounded, or not, or whether the cause for complaint is traceable to the one-sidedness of the shipping relations, Japanese shipping men are of the opinion that when British craft are given the right to take part in Japan's coasting trade, they themselves will be afforded greater freedom of action in the coasting trade of British territories. This, they think, will more than recoup them for any harm that they may suffer owing to the introduction of British competition into the coasting trade of this country.

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English Editor On Labor And League

Alfred G. Gardiner Says It Is A French Peace, But That The Treaty Must Be Signed

By Montrose J. Moses
(*New York Times*)

Alfred G. Gardiner, for a long time the outspoken editor of The London Daily News, is paying his first visit to America. He went to Paris, during the peace negotiations, expressly to confer with President Wilson. Several books of his, made up from leaders in The Daily News, have shown him to be an acute student of human nature. Both with pen and in conversation, he is a journalist of the telling phrase. He speaks of Bernard Shaw as "a hurricane on two legs"; he refers to a prominent owner of a London newspaper as "a man whom he has the privilege of not knowing"; he contrasts Lloyd George and Grey by saying that the former wins by the "swiftness and suppleness of the evolutions" and the latter by "his mere presence." He is against Toryism and the organs of Toryism; in the game of internationalism he wants to see all the cards on the table. When he writes of Kipling, he says that whereas Wordsworth was a voice that sang England free, Kipling's is the voice that sang England captive.

Enter Mr. Gardiner, therefore, from his first day in America, astounded by the rush of things, by the huge contrasts, by the quiet of St. Paul's and Trinity, suggestive of Sir Christopher Wren, alongside of the Equitable Building, and the swirl of humanity on the sidewalk.

"For the last year—since the armistice—we have let slip the ideals we were championing," he declared. "When I think of it I see no room for petty considerations. Europe is derelict, the world is tired and with little hope, the people are hungry. When the armistice was signed we had it in our power to cope with conditions, to redeem our pledges. It might have been different today had the statesmen worked hard enough, had forgotten their national selfishness. The supreme task confronting us last November was to get the world back into a wholesome state, and America at the peace table pointed the way. You were disinterested, you were not seeking for territory, you did not enter the war for conquest.

"We all had a common purpose at first—to remove a common menace. You saw your isolation disappear; you saw that while you had no territorial interests, there was imposed on you territorial duties; you possessed no sense of interference with others. So we could have been cheered in November last by a serious consideration of an American peace, had the opportunity not slipped through the fingers of the politicians. What did we get instead? A peace which was French, or near what the French wanted.

"But it is wrong to grasp that as a starting point in the opposition of the League of Nations. People say that the League will guarantee an unjust peace. I do not take it that way. If we can't get the League of Nations, then all is up with civilisation; there will be a new balance of power, a new and more disastrous arming of nations, the conquest of science over the spirit. We should ask ourselves, Are we to live by right of destructive issues, or are we to advance in the warmth of a constructive current?

"My God, when I think of all the human suffering in the world, the travail of the lesser peoples of the earth, the sacrifice of human life, what is to be said for national prejudice? Have we time to wrangle with the blind over this fine point or that? There is the abstract truth which one must understand, whole, in his heart. This prodigious thing which confronts us, what has it to do with the differences between Democrat and Republican, between Liberal and Conservative? The world is on fire. Away with the Neros of our High Councils!

"When we reached the closing phase of the war and when messages were hurtling over our heads in England, between Washington and Berlin, it was like the dialogue of gods, and we waited. America, to us, was dictating the terms of a New World. Then came the armistice and the six months blockade, before which our hope sank. There is no use now blaming this or that force for the utter unrest in the world. The resurgent current is bound to bring such social upheaval. But is it also to bring to us the flotsam and jetsam of the old regime which we thought this war had annihilated forever?

"Take, for instance, the friendship between England and America. If it is based on American interest and British interest, instead of on something broader and something more spiritual, it is no friendship at all and is bound to result in eventual conflict. Certain members of our British Parliament are willing to sacrifice the peace of the world for English interest; certain members of your Congress can only see American commercial interest; they would sacrifice nothing for the safety of the world. In the face of such paralysing envelopment of evil forces how can we retrieve ourselves?

"Europe must get to work, work, work. If Europe is not working we can't lay the blame on labor. There is no use damning labor for the revulsion of the tide. In England what can we say to the worker if we allow the existence of the great fortunes made out of the war, made out of the human sweat of the worker and the blood of his son? It is up to our Parliament to confiscate this ill-gotten wealth. It is against the very idea of justice that men should become rich from the sacrifices of others. I have no doubt that you are faced with the same problem."

Before anything else, Mr. Gardiner says, the League must be seen to a successful launching.

"There are two things which cannot be reconciled," he suggested, "the spirit of locality and the spirit of the League. They are mutually destructive. Let every liberal sentiment redeem the League, making it triumphant, and in time we'll get the poison out of the Peace Treaty. I think one of the subtlest remarks regarding the latter I ever heard was that made by a Scandinavian journalist when he spoke of the treaty as guaranteeing 'peace with a vengeance.' It is to the League, therefore, that we look for protecting spiritual consents against the material tyrannies of the Peace Treaty. In England we have got to realise the need for the League, as Robert Cecil, Smuts, Grey, and Gilbert Murray realise it. The world has its choice of two paths, either the old abyss or a new order. We must have faith, otherwise we are lost. If only the better minds were in control, minds like that of President Wilson!

"The United States was the greatest beneficiary of the war. This was the result of the unavoidable operation of economic forces. For the two years you were out of the conflict the wealth of Europe poured over here. This accumulation is neither a vice nor is it a virtue, but a fact. When America came into the war she did not ratify our action from the day of declaration, but from the day the war began—August, 1914. Hence her liability began then. America must help Europe out now. This help cannot be offered by banks, because while private financial institutions can lend a few millions, it is only a nation that can underwrite a nation. Moreover, the need is for long-term credits, which are not consistent with American banking methods. The only great thing needed now is an act of faith. There are plenty of assets to cover the investment. Europe has 450,000,000 of people eager to work. She must have food, raw material. In return she will send you the manufactured article. American credit is a thing to use, not to hoard. It is you who must reinstate among the peoples of Europe prestige and confidence in themselves. How can we trust communities whose trust is bankrupt? How can we have an act of faith if we want more than spiritual guarantees?

"There is a workable model for this assistance in the way Great Britain has dealt with Poland. We don't lend outright to Poland, but what we say is: Here is a country with potentialities. Polish merchants are dealing with English merchants. The latter go to the home Government and report, Our Polish friends are solvent; we know these firms to be bona fide. All they need in order to supply us with what we want is underwriting. Will you underwrite them? There is not much risk here; it is a selective loan system. Some one has got to take the risk in the world today, and here the dangers are made evident at once. If, as I believe, the foundation stone of the future is economic, then let us get down to business. But we cannot get down to business until the League of Nations becomes a fact."

Mr. Gardiner, when he has been here a month, will be able to write on labor conditions as verified by observation in this country. At present he has only this to say:

"The forces at work here are naked; they seem to me to be primal and volcanic. You are up against something aboriginal. Capital and labor are stripped. The general attitude of labor in England is that it is an entity. But the American system is worked on different lines. The large, unorganised group, outside trades unionism, is alien. It is upon this mass that the I. W. W. exerts its influence. Do you not see what danger there is lurking in this elementary, uninstructed savagery of the unorganised mass?

"This condition appears to me to be the fault of those in control of labor in this country. They have created a fissure which should be closed. Mr. Gompers, it would seem, makes a deal on behalf of the aristocracy of labor with capital, and this at the expense of unorganised labor. Such a condition is industrial slavery. Democracy of this kind is akin to the serf system. In Great Britain the Labor Party works for the solidarity of labor. Trades union leaders represent the men. Do you realise what a menace the recent railroad strike was in England? Over here, of course, the country is so vast that strikes can have but a local menace. But at home we are the size of one of your smallest States. Our railroad strike was settled by compromise. A peace was reached without victory for either side—a peace based on a consideration of pure justice—as strikes should be settled."

In conclusion, Mr. Gardiner spoke briefly of the war controls which England put into practice and which were needed as much as ever after the armistice was settled.

"Many of our controls," he ventured to remark, "I hope to see made permanent. Others, of course, like the embargoes on imports, are already permanent."

Manitoba Miners Want Poker-Playing Pastor

Winnipeg, Nov. 24.—They are looking for a minister in the gold and copper camps of the Athapupskow Lake country in Northern Manitoba, but he will have to measure up to the miners' own specifications. Here is their advertisement in the Pas Herald:

"Wanted—Minister of the gospel for Athapupskow camp. Must be a good poker player."

"None of these namby-pamby dude preachers need apply," said Tom Powers, who brought the ad to the Pas. "We want a he-man who wears a mackinaw jacket and stuffs his pants in his pockets and can paddle a canoe and trek on snowshoes and play poker and give a good account of himself in a knock-down, drag-out row.

"If he can throw his legs under the mahogany with the gang and show them he is a good short-card player, he'll certainly command their respect. There's a lot of poker going on and if the parson wants to pan color in his missionary work among us rough lads, the poker table will be about as good a pulpit as he can find."

Since the recent sensational gold strike at Goose Lake there has been a rush of miners and prospectors to the Athapupshow region, one hundred miles beyond the Pas, which is at the northern terminus of a spur of the Canadian National Railway's transcontinental line.

ARMY OF ARGONAUTS

The army of gold seekers is made up of settlers and farm laborers from the farming country to the south and of old-time mining men from all over Canada and the United States. Many of them are veterans of the Klondike and Nevada stampedes.

'Prospectors are out in the woods everywhere in the Athapupskow Lake country. Everybody has the gold fever. New camps, as wild and picturesque as those of bonaza days in the America West, are springing up like magic. The whole country is underlaid with gold, silver and copper. Scientists say the ore body is the richest and most extensive on the continent.

Religous bodies in Winnipeg are planning to answer the "Macedonia cry" from the North. The Salvation Army has hurried a worker into the new field. Rev. C. W. Gordon, known to literature as "Ralph Connor," famous old-time sky pilot of the lumber camps, chaplain for two years with the Canadian army in France and now pastor of St. Stephen's Church in Winnipeg, says the miners ought to get the kind of man they want.

"I will take this matter up with the churches at once," says the Rev. Mr. Gordon. "I think we can find the right man. No four-flush will do. You can't put over a bob-nail straight on those fellows up there. A minister to get results among them must play the game like a man from start to finish and draw a full house every time he preaches."

LITTLE SECRETS

on which good looks depend

So many, many women could be twice as attractive if they only knew how! Just a bit more understanding of the things which should be done makes all the difference between looking dull and looking exquisite.

How to Protect the Skin from Cold, Wind and Dust

Every "hike," every motor trip you take, your skin pays for. The cold dries it. The wind robs it of all natural oil. The dust flies into the pores and coarsens them. Then, the next day your complexion is florid, harsh, rough—altogether unlovely.

You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little POND'S VANISHING CREAM into your face, neck and hands. At once it disappears. It protects the skin, and it can never come out again in a wretched shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. It will keep the skin soft, smooth, lovely all the winter.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. Central 322

XMAS SUGGESTIONS

Reduced Prices.

No.	90	(in boxes of	25 & 50)	per 100	$9.00
„	125	(„ „	25 & 50)	„	11.00
„	140	(„ „	25)	„	10.50
„	150	(„ „	25)	„	12.00
„	160	(„ „	50)	„	17.00
„	185	(„ „	25)	„	16.50
„	195	(„ „	25)	„	16.50
„	200	(„ „	25)	„	23.00
„	220	(„ „	25)	„	23.00

IMPORTERS: ZYLSTRA & CO. TRADING CO.

Opinions differ as to what exchange is going to do in the near future. However, on one point all authorities agree: that, owing to the low value of the guilder in Shanghai, the present is the best time to buy the favourite Joris and Dominadora Light Dutch Cigars which have not been on the China market for many years.

Can you imagine anything that gives more satisfaction, relaxation and rest to a man after a strenuous day's work than lying in an easy armchair and enjoying the flavour of a good cigar!

But be sure that it is a good cigar! Just according to your own individual taste. Don't smoke Havana or Jamaica cigars if they are too strong. Don't sacrifice yourself and smoke Manila cigars if you do not like them. But smoke your own brand of Dutch cigars of the strength selected by yourself.

We have Dutch cigars that give a baby comfort, but we also stock kinds that make an elephant feel seasick. Your own individual taste is just between these extremes, but you have to know it.

Having once discovered your own taste, and chosen the cigar most suitable to your constitution, you will be grateful that you took the trouble to do it. For you will have found a remedy after strenuous brainwork that gives you rest and relaxation even better than sleep.

A wife that loves her husband cannot render him greater service, or give him a present that will be more appreciated than by offering him a nice box of Dutch cigars.

DOMINADORA

LIGHT DUTCH CIGARS

Reduced Prices.

No.	25	(in boxes of	25 & 50)	per 100	$10.00
„	30	(„ „	25 & 50)	„	11.00
„	35	(„ „	25)	„	12.00
„	40	(„ „	25)	„	13.00
„	45	(„ „	25)	„	14.00
„	50	(„ „	25)	„	15.50
„	55	(„ „	25)	„	19.00
„	60	(„ „	10)	„	24.00

IMPORTERS: ZYLSTRA & CO. TRADING CO.

For Sale at the following Dealers:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road and F2 Bubbling Well Road.
TIENTSIN TOBACCO CO., 19 Nanking Road.
PALACE TOBACCO STORE, Nanking Road.
WING ON CO., LTD., Nanking Road.
SHAININ & CO., 100 Szechuen Road.
SHANGHAI TOBACCO STORE (next to Apollo Theatre), North Szechuen Road.

Beautiful

XMAS GIFTS

of Utility and Adornment

FOR LADIES

View of Chinaware Dept.

Huge Variety of

XMAS GIFTS

that will please

THE MEN-FOLK

Save Time! Save Money!! Save Worry!!!

And Make ALL Your Purchases at The Mammoth Store where

YOU CAN OBTAIN EVERYTHING

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON

Drapery and Household Linen Dept.

Call in or Send Your Orders to

WING ON'S

Nanking and Chekiang Roads, Shanghai

View of Toilet Goods Dept.

BEAUTIFUL Selection of Fancy Goods, Xmas and New Year Cards, Toys, Crackers, and Thousands of Other Articles to select from. A Choice Selection of Furs also offered at Remarkably Low Prices.

THE PROVISION DEPARTMENT

is well stocked with Fresh Supplies of the Best Quality Goods.

Immense Stock of

XMAS GIFTS

that will delight

THE YOUNGSTERS

A Corner of the Provision Dept.

A Myriad of

XMAS GIFTS

that will be appreciated

BY EVERYONE

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1919

HOW TIRES ARE MADE IS A VERY INTERESTING STORY

Details Of The Process, From The Crude Rubber To Finished Product, Told By Firestone Manager

By E. P. Jones
(Manager New York Firestone Tire Branch)

In a tour of a tire plant we first visit the large rooms in which the crude rubber is stored. Tons of Para rubber are kept on hand, in the same form as when it left the tropics.

The manufacturing process for fabric tires begins when the rolls of crude rubber are washed in filtered water. Then they are dried in great rooms adjoining. These drying rooms are supplied with filtered air that has been warmed to the proper temperature.

After it has been dried the rubber is taken into the mill rooms, where, in large machines, between heavy rollers of steel which are heated by the friction of the steel's surface and the rubber itself, it is mixed with toughening pigments. There is great exactness in following the compounding formulas, which chemists are constantly studying.

RUBBER IS ROLLED

After each lot has been forced through the steel rolls until the mixing is perfect the rubber is rolled into thick sheets and sent away to be stored or aged for a time. From the aging bins the material for tubes and tires is taken to the calendar rooms, where machines carry out one of the most exacting processes through which rubber is put in the building of tires.

It goes into the large calendars only after it has been worked over in the mills once more to warm and prepare it for them. The calenders spread it and roll it into uniform sheets of desired thickness. The sheets of rubber that come from one set of calendars are run through others so as to produce certain stocks for definite purposes.

The building up of sheet on sheet, or lamination, is essential to freedom from flaw and to fineness of texture, qualities which give life and strength to the finished product.

Cotton fabric is of importance second only to rubber in the making of a pneumatic tire. Sea Island cotton, when it comes into the factory, has an inspection under tables of magnifying glass. Each roll is tested for thread, weave and strength. It must conform to specifications.

As it is necessary that the fabric be absolutely free of all atmospheric moisture before coming in contact with the gum rubber, it is rolled over a series of heated steel plates after it has been inspected. This process removes the moisture without impairing the natural tensile strength of the cotton.

TO CALENDAR ROOMS

After the moisture has been taken from the roll of cotton it is carried on a crane to the calender rooms, where it is rolled through the drums of the machine against a slow flow of the compounded rubber. The drums, heated to a certain degree, force the gum into every weave and fibre of the cloth, from one side. Then the cotton is sent through again and the warm gum forced in from the other side. The operation is repeated three times.

The rubber impregnated fabric is next cut into long thin rolls for use on the tire building machines. Each of the machines is a marvel of mechanics, developed through years of experiment and study. One machine doubles the output of the individual workman.

By building up every layer of impregnated fabric with uniform tautness, the machine accomplishes what the hand cannot do. It lays its last layer at night with the same tension that it lays its first in the morning. The machines build the carcass of the tire, making it of several pieces of the impregnated fabric.

TO FINISHER

Leaving a tire machine, the carcass goes to the hands of a tire finisher. One finisher places upon it the sidewall and bead, another the breaker strip and the third the thread. The tire is then ready for vulcanisation or curing. Encased in a steel mould, it is lowered into a steam pit, where it is subjected to an intense steam heat under pressure. The heat vulcanises the fabric and rubber into one solid toughened bit of resilience.

The steam pits are huge affairs of steel, each of which can swallow thirty of the steel-encased tires. After more than an hour they have accomplished with the tire what the process of tempering does for steel. The rubber has lost none of its resilient qualities, but is toughened to an almost unbelievable degree.

After it has been lifted from the steam pits, the finished tire is trundled into a room where it gets an inside coating with an anti-friction paint. This process provides a smooth surface, against which the inner tube finds little chance to buckle up or tear.

The tire is inspected not only after it has been completed. At every stage in the process of manufacture it comes under the eyes of some inspector. The slightest flaw is cause for its being turned aside for adjustment.

One unit of the Firestone factories is devoted to the making of solid rubber truck tires exclusively. Here special machines apply hard rubber to a steel rim as a base. This is roughened preparatory to the application of tread rubber. The heavy tread rubber is wrapped around each tire by machinery, under very heavy tension. The process of vulcanisation then takes place.

LaFayette Personnel Announced

LaFayette Motors Company, of Indianapolis, has announced its directorate. This information has been awaited with interest throughout the automotive industry. Charles W. Nash, Kenosha, Wis., is president; James J. Storrow, Boston, chairman; D. McCall White, Indianapolis, vice-president; E. C. Howard, Indianapolis, secretary and treasurer. All of these names represent achievement in finance or in the automotive field. The specifications of the car itself are awaited with interest throughout.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS IN NEW YORK COMPLICATED

25 Cents Per Horsepower Basis Rate, Plus Amounts According To Age And List Price

The Automobile Club of America has sent a statement to its members inviting their attention to the changes in the New York state motor vehicle law, effective February 1, 1920, regarding the registering of automobiles, which is of interest to all motorists.

To figure your registration fee for 1920 you must have the following information about your car:

First.—Number of cylinders and bore of cylinders (in order to get correct horsepower).

Second.—Year car was manufactured (not necessily the year you purchased car).

Third. — Manufacturer's list price at time of manufacture, fully equipped (not necessarily the price you paid for it).

The method of computing the fee is based on three elements—the horsepower, age of car and list price.

The constant fee—25 cents per horsepower.

In addition to this fee, there must be paid an amount based upon the age and list price of car, as follows:

Rate 1.—If registered during year of manufacture or within three years following December 31 of year of manufacture, 40 cents on each $100 or major fraction of list price of car.

Rate 2.—If registered during fourth or fifth years following December 31 of year of manufacture, 20 cents on each $100 or major fraction of list price of car.

Rate 3.—If registered later than fifth year following December 31 of year of manufacture, 10 cents on each $100 or major fraction of list price of car.

At no time shall the fee for a six-cylinder car be less than $10 or for a four-cylinder car be less than $5.

The Secretary of State will send to all owners registered during 1919 application blanks for renewal for 1920.

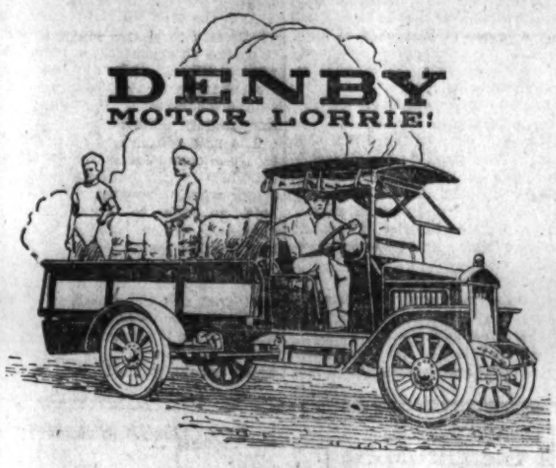
Used Ford Roadster To Sell Belting When Tents Were All Gone

That necessity is the mother of invention was emphasised graphically at the Pennsylyania State Tractor Show, held at Harrisburg recently, in the manner in which L. J. Wing, a Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company salesman adapted himself to prevailing conditions. The salesman saw a magnificent opportunity to bring before the farmers attending the tractor show, the merits of Klingtite belting.

Being unable to obtain a tent and table such as other demonstrators were using, he converted his Ford roadster into a booth, placing placards at various places on the machine, and soon had an interested company of farmers around him.

Being fully acquainted with the use of belts on the farm he had no difficulty in holding the attention of his hearers, and although his demonstration was primarily of an educational nature, as a practical result a number of good sales were consummated.

DENBY MOTOR LORRIE!



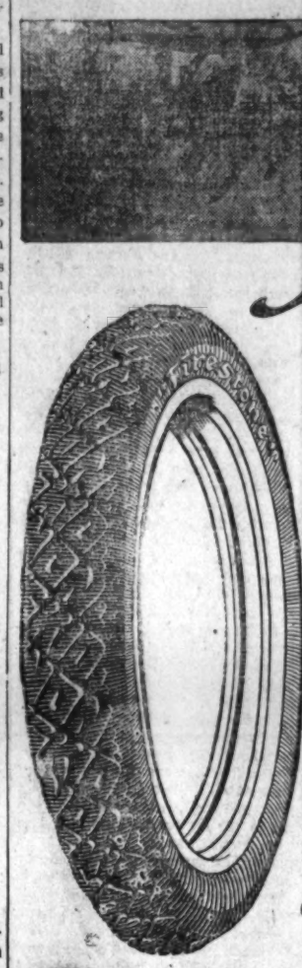
The Denby a Lorry Leader

THERE are leaders and trailers in men and machines. Leading lorries last longest because they operate with the lest possible friction. Denby lorries are built to absorb the greatest possible starting, stopping, climbing and tugging strains imposed by the heaviest loads.

Load capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

Agent: E. W. FRAZAR, Tientsin and Peking

DENBY MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Export Department, Singer Building, New York, U. S. A.
Cable Address: "Dentrux"



If you travel on Firestone Tyres

SAVING in mileage, gasoline and car repairs, is a proved fact with this equipment. Firestone has built into this improved fabric tyre more cushion stock and more rubber between fabric plies. This means more mileage, and the bend at the widest point of the tyre means longer life and easier riding.

You know the tough Firestone Non-Skid Tread, the standard for skid resistance. This tyre is the best that Firestone has ever produced of fabric construction.

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE ROAD
SHANGHAI

Firestone

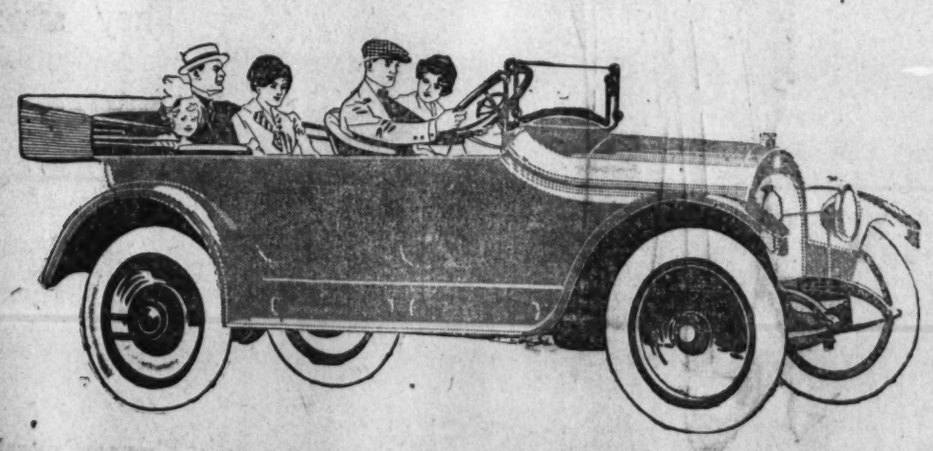
A Timely Suggestion

Buy an Overland for Christmas for Your Wife

Model 90

APPEARANCE — PERFORMANCE — COMFORT
And Lasting Satisfaction

THE
CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY
2a, Jinkee Road



New Buick Tool Plant Is Model Of Efficiency

One of the vital factors in raising Buick cars to their present high standard of mechanical perfection is the plant manufacturing tools, jigs, dies and fixtures for the production of Buick automobiles. Often barely considered in the descriptoin of fine car manufacture, this tool factory contributes largely to the excellence of the Buick.

The tool plant is complete in itself; yet it is but a unit in the greater Buick organisation. Until recently included in the motor factory, the tool plant now occupies a two-story building in the heart of the Buick manufacturing expanse.

The building was originally constructed for the production of eight-cylinder Liberty motors. Buick mechanics, thoroughly versed in the Valve-in-Head principles, had made such great strides in building twenty-cylinder Liberty motors, that in anticipation of the work to be done on the Liberty eight, a special reinforced concrete plant was erected near the large motor factory. But just as the building was completed and the work on the Liberty eight started, the war had been won.

And on the eve of increased Buick production, the tool department moved into the new building, where, greatly expanded, it is now insuring perfect precision and absolute accuracy in the manufacture of Buick parts.

One cannot point to any particular part in a new Buick as a product of the tool department. Yet, the efficient construction of every part in the car from the pistons to the brake rods can be traced directly to this important department.

The Buick, because of large production and the essential need for interchangeability of parts, is virtually a machine-made car. Except for the operation of machines, very little work is left to the hands. And it is the task of the tool plant to keep these automatic and semi-automatic machines equipped with the proper tools, dies and fixtures at all times.

As a result, the work of the tool makers continues steadily throughout the year. Even before the production of a new model starts, there is scarcely any increased activity in the tool department, so few are the radical changes in Buick construction.

The only sweeping changes made in the Buick plant come when an improved method of manufacture has been worked out. Then the tool makers, following the blue prints of the tool designers, prepare the new tools, dies, jigs or fixtures. That is why the Buick Motor Company is building better motor cars.

So the new Buick tool department is constantly busy in replacing worn equipment and making tools of new design. The plant is laid out along the general lines of all Buick factories—the raw material comes in one end and the finished tool leaves at the other. Waste motion is avoided at every turn. For it is just as important to reduce handling and spoilage of material in the tool department as in the plants on production.

In the new building are the various departments comprising the complete tool plant. On the lower floor are the departments for machining jigs and fixtures, milling of heavy tools, assembly and vise work, electric welding and heat treating. The second floor holds the lathes, semi-automatic screw machines, gauge and milling machines and the grinders.

Each assembly of machines has its particular purpose. In the department for machining jigs and fixtures, numerous devices are made to hold parts for drilling a number of holes in one or several operations. For instance, there is the water pump body fixture, which permits the drilling and punching of eight holes in two operations. And not only does this fixture save time and prevent spoilage, but it insures a certain accuracy beyond the limitations of hand labor.

Perhaps a better illustration of the use of a jig or fixture is afforded in the cylinder casting fixture. This device mounted on a small car holds a single casting and as it passes from machine to machine the various holes are drilled and punched. Of course, a score of these fixtures are in use at the same time. What would ordinarily be a half-day's job is reduced to a series of operations taking less than two minutes.

Another example of the economy practiced at the Buick factories is shown in the preparation of small tools, such as drills, reamers, punches, cutters and the like. Formerly each of these devices was made entirely of high speed tool steel, which cuts down ordinary steel as readily as a carpenter's plane takes long shavings off soft pine.

But this metal has become exceedingly expensive. Now only the cutting or boring end of the tool is made of this high speed steel. The shank of the tool is made of less costly carbon steel.

Bars of the two metals are firmly united in a powerful electric welding machine. The two separate pieces of metal are made one in less than twenty seconds. The finished bar not only saves considerable high speed tool steel, but by using the carbon steel for the shank provides a tool more easily fitted in the machine.

On the milling machines, metal bars, plates and strips of all sizes and shapes are dressed down by the milling cutters and saws. Perhaps, a new part is wanted for some piece of machinery or a guide for a jig is needed—the milling machines accurately shape the part to the specifications of the most detailed blueprint drawings.

Then the piece is sent to the finishing department where it is ground and polished down to measurements as precise as fine micrometers can determine.

In the heat treating department a number of small gas furnaces are operated to harden the metals used in the manufacture of the tools. The furnaces may be operated separately and at different temperatures for pre-heating and heating. A metal to be heated to 2,100 degrees first undergoes treatment at 1,400 degrees to eliminate any danger of brittleness.

Another ingenious device is the semi-automatic screw machine on the second floor of the Buick tool plant. This machine has capabilities almost unlimited in the manufacture of tools. It can carry on two operations at the same time—drilling out the interior of a metal bar as well as cutting down the exterior.

The significant fact behind the semi-automatic screw machine is that it is as automatic as machines of this type have ever been designed and is yet not automatic enough to operate without the direction of a trained machinist. It is an illustration of the combining of man's skill with mechanical devices in the production of tools which neither man nor machine alone could equal in point of accuracy, saving of time and material.

In the Buick lathe department a great variety of the smaller tools are finished. One series of lathes may be working on broaches, drills or cutters; another may be milling or indenting the surface of gauge handles. There is always a steady demand for these tools in the Buick factories to replace those that have become worn or damaged in use. The main object of the entire plant is to maintain tools in the best working condition. Every care is taken to avoid the delays and mistakes that might result from inefficient tools.

This is particularly true in the case of gauges. For instance, the gauges used to determine the correctness of holes are shaped like a dumb bell with cylindrical heads. One of these heads will be the precise size. The other will be too large.

And the difference in diameter of these two gauge plugs is less than the thickness of a cigarette paper. When this difference in size changes to the least appreciable measurement, the gauge is immediately discarded.

The new gauges and other small tools are completed in the grinding machines with carborundum or emery wheels varying from one-half an inch to six inches in diameter, which are constantly busy at this work.

When a flat surface is ground down, the piece is held in place by a magnet and the grinding wheel passes lightly over the top. So little surface is removed at times it seems as though the grinding wheel barely touched the metal. And at other times great showers of sparks fly from the polished surface and wheel.

And so the Buick tool plant, even in its new building, is always working at top speed in an effort to maintain its side of the greater Buick production. No better illustrations of the department's ability as a whole can be expressed than by the many refinements and improvements the Buick Motor Company has been permitted to build into its new models.

The real meaning of such a department, as an adjunct to the progressive system of building motor cars by the aid of automatic and semi-automatic machinery, is best illustrated by a comparison with the European method of building cars practically by hand.

It is true that some wonderfully fine pieces of mechanism are produced by the older method. But in spite of the fact that skilled labor is vastly less expensive in foreign countries than in America, the cost of a foreign car that can be justly compared with the Buick is several times that of the Buick car.

Aside from the big question of first cost is the scarcely less important one of maintenance cost. And it is literally true that under the hand method of building, interchangeability of parts is unknown, so that repair parts must in nearly all cases be largely or wholly built to order.

To Revive Speeding O English Tracks

That England is again giving attention to automobile speed events after a suspension of five years, is indicated in the recent speed trials held at Westcliff under the auspices of the Essex Motor Club.

The course was one kilometer (5/8 mile) in length, along the esplanade, which normally would be very fast, but in its wet condition owing to a rain that came up unexpectedly slowed up the cars to some extent.

Ninety cars were entered in the various events. An Austro-Daimler car driven by W. D. Hawkes took the honors of the afternoon, having finished in 13 events, capturing 7 firsts, and 6 seconds. His car was equipped on Goodyear cord tires.

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
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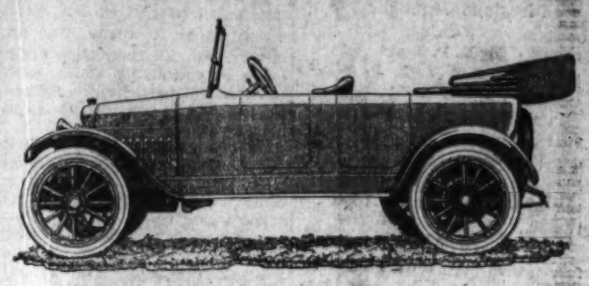
MAXWELL CARS



FEW purchasers of motor cars buy a car merely for its speed producing possibilities.

But there are times when even the most careful driver appreciates the exhilarating effect of a burst of speed in his motor car.

There is a surprising superabundance of speed in today's Maxwell Car at the driver's instant command.

Nor are any other desirable features sacrificed in th present popular priced Maxwell Car.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.
John D. Williams and Company
Export Distributors
2 Rector Street, New York
Cable Address: "Liandum—New York"

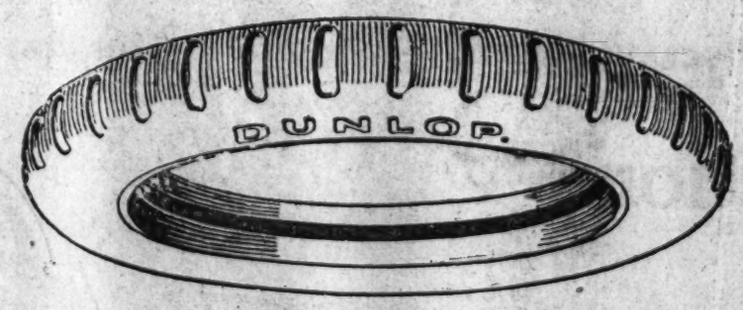
More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.
THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., LTD., Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.
SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong.

The TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE has more than justified its name. Foremost among the machines used by the Allied Armies in their great achievements stood the TRIUMPH. The JUNIOR TRIUMPH embodies the knowledge gained during the last four years. It is a flexible, easily handled machine, capable of 35 m.p.h., a great climber and most comfortable to ride.

Write for Lists to:
Triumph Motor Cycle Co.,
Coventry, England.

TRIUMPH
MOTOR CYCLES



Dunlop Tyres perform a three-fold function—

They save your car from road shock—because they are resilient:

They save your time by avoiding replacement—because they are durable:

They save your pocket—because they give long service.

Dunlop Tyres are ALWAYS Satisfactory-In-Service.

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED
Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
Phone: Central 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"

A TAEL

saved is a tael earned—why not save a Thousand Taels?

There are several makes of cars being sold in Shanghai at about Tls. 1600—Tls. 1700. By buying a

FORD Touring Car

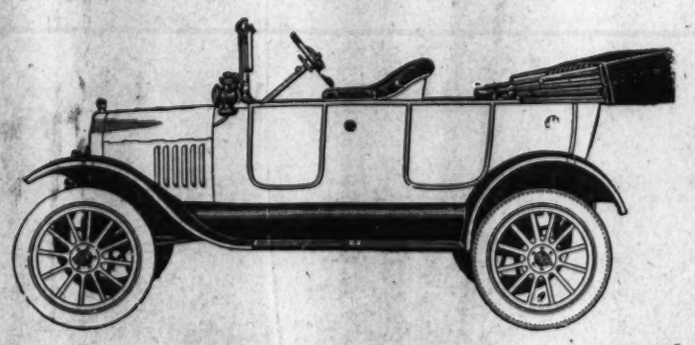
for

TAELS **700** TAELS

You save Tls. 1,000 (more or less), and own a car that will give you exactly the same service as a costly machine. You have, besides, the twin advantages of

LOW UPKEEP EXPENSE
LOW RUNNING EXPENSE

Ask your friend what he thinks of his Ford—and why.



Ask us to demonstrate a Ford—you will buy one.

HUDFORD GARAGE, THE FORD SERVICE STATION,
is at your disposal when you need it. The well-known FORD GUARANTEE assures you of repairs without cost should any part of your car be found defective within one year of the date of purchase. We have a stock of Genuine Ford Parts. All work done under the supervision of a skilled foreign engineer.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91, Rue Montauban, SOLE DISTRIBUTORS Tel. Central 322

Some Tips On Cold Weather Starting

"As you start your car these cold mornings have you noticed that the selfstarter whirs a longer time than it did in summer before the engine functions?" asks William H. Stewart, president of the Stewart Automobile School.

"To start an tutomobile engine in zero weather is quite a problem," he continues, "the difficulty of which depends upon the construction and size of the engine, the quality of fuel used, the strength of the spark, and, of course, the height of the mercury in the thermometer at that particular time.

"As a first aid in starting, priming is probably the best way out of the predicament, and there are many ways of priming an engine. The chief idea of priming is to obtain an explosive mixture that will fire the instant it touches the spark gaps. After the engine has been coaxed into starting it will (if so inclined) get up enough speed to run upon its customary allowance of gasolene.

"Take time in warming up the engine. Remember that nothing is gained by trying to hurry it. If the car has been standing twenty-four hours the oil has drained back from the cylinder walls and bearing surfaces, and the crankcase oil, if cold, is sluggish and viscous. Naturally, it will take a little time to get back to its normal operating condition, and this only when the engine is thoroughly warm.

"Don't stamp your foot down on the accelerator and allow the engine to race like a broken down Lewis gun, for with poor lubrication and especially at this time of year it usually results in serious damage. It is bound to have a bad effect if practiced regularly. Run the engine slowly for three or four minutes and you economise not only in repair bills but also in oil and gasolene.

"The ideal anti-freezing compound is one that will prevent freezing of the radiator liquid without injuring either engine or radiator, that will not lose its non-freezing properities after continued use and that does not change the boiling point of water when dissolved in it.

"The alcohol water type is the most common and is not generally sold under any trade name, but recently there has appeared on the market a number of anti-freezing compounds of the calcum chloride type. These compounds are sold under a variety of names, and startling claims are made for their effectiveness and lack of injurious effects. Watch out for them.

"Watch your windshield these cold mornings. Glass is easily broken when the mercury is creeping down in the thermometer bulb. The cold makes the glass more brittle and often a sharp jerk on the windshield to change its position will crack the glass.

"The driver who fails to equip his car with some form of anti-skid chains for the coming months is neglecting a sane precaution. Chains, however, should only be used when absolutely necessary, and they should be fitted loose enough so that they will work around the tire and accordingly distribute the strain, but they should not be so loose as to form a "bundle' and bring about the pounding and bumping which is so detrimental to the tread. Your tire man will tell you that chains are a form of insurance against accident. That you pay for them in the shortened life of your tires. The wear due to chains is very slight and the insurance is well worth while. Chains applied too tight will shorten the life of the tires. They will not prevent skidding if applied in this manner and will bite into the tread, playing the part of a skate.

"This is especially true on wet or icy pavements and the bite in the tread can easily be recognised and the cause determined on account of the chain link impression on the tread, which is usually in evidence.

PIC PIC FAILS TO ARRIVE

A very disappointed exhibitor at the automobile salon was S. Papaspyros, general agent in the United States for the Pic Pic automobiles. Owing to the congestion on the transatlantic routes the Pic Pic models, which were on exhibition at the Paris and Brussels exhibitions, were not loaded on time. However, Mr. Papaspyros has had word that they are en route. His disappointment was shared by many others, as this car has been so widely heralded New York motor enthusiasts were eager to see it.

Bonner Tubes Add New Factory

That non-de,ating tubes are popular is evidenced by the large number of sales reported by the Story Rubber Corporation, which makes the Bonner tubes. So great has been the demand that a large plant is being erected at Hempstead, L. I., to supplement production at the Story corporation's Jersey City factory. This Hempstead plant is nearing completion and will soon be running in full swing.

Demonstration tubes are shown by the makers under ninety pounds pressure, with round holes an inch in diameter, cut through a casing, with nails driven through each hole. Not only does the tube fail to bulge through these holes, but the nails may be inserted and removed at will without any appreciable loss of air.

Ideal Combination Of Casing And Tube Means Durable Tire

"It takes a casing and a tube to make a tire," is the observation of H. C. Steiner, factory representative for The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. "It has become a common practice to refer to a casing as a tire, forgetting that a tire is made up of two parts—a casing and a tube. Thousands of persons refer daily to their 'tires' when they mean their 'casing.' So good an authority, as Noah Webster tells us in his well known dictionary that a 'tire is a flexible tube usually of rubber, inflated with air and protected by an outer covering used on motor cars to reduce vibration and shock.'

"You may have a casing which has 8, 10, or even 15 thousand miles of wear built into it, and succeed in getting but half that number of miles from it. Many motorists have had this experience and attributed their trouble to a poor casing when the whole fault may have been in the tube.

"You cannot expect a casing to hold up if it does not have proper support from within, and this is why I am emphasising that both the casing and the tube are responsible for the milleage you get out of your tires, in fact, the casing and the tube are the tire.

"But it is not enough that you have a tube in your casing. You must have a good tube. It must hold air and keep on holding air. A poor tube, one that leaks just a little, may easily destroy a casing. Two or three dollars may be saved in buying a tube that may take thirty dollars' worth of mileage out of the casing. A cheap tube always makes an expensive casing. Oftentimes a motorist would actually save money if he would throw his leaky tubes away.

"Even if a tube leaks 'just a little' it permits the sidewalls of the casing to bend back and forth excessively, and the heat so created burns the life out of the rubber and the casing is soon ruined.

"As manufacturers of tires we are willing that all Goodyear tires be judged by our Heavy Tourist tubes. Our tubes are laminated, that is, they are built up layer on layer. First we roll the rubber into thin sheets which are then wrapped together and vulcanised into one. The advantage in this method is that any flaws in the rubber may be more easily detected and the faulty sheets discarded. In tubes built of one piece of rubber these defects cannot be detected.

"Most tubes are squeezed out of a machine and, of course, they are more easily made and therefore cheaper. Flaws, sharp sand grains, pin holes or dangerous air pockets may go nearly all the way through the tube and not be seen. Such a tube may look good from the outside, but we know that our heavy tourist tubes are good all the way through.

"Nowhere is a good tube appreciated more than on the race track. The big racing drivers, such as De Palma, the Chevrolet brothers, Vail, Sarles, Milton, Boyer, Durant, Hearne, Cooper, Wilcox and others who use Goodyear cord casings on their racing cars, pay particular attention to their tubes and insist that Goodyear tubes be used with their casings. No racing driver ever uses a repaired casing or tube. They will risk their lives only on the best that can be had.

"No users of tires are better qualified to judge them than are these big men of the speedways. With them a tire is a casing and a tube and both must be as nearly perfect as good materials and skilled workmanship can make them.

"Then another thing which is appreciated by motorists is that before each tube leaves our doors it is rolled up—not folded with sharp corners—and put into a waterproof oilcloth bag, so that no oil, grease or moisture can get to it as it is carried in the car."

Columbia Dry Batteries

Renowned for Faithful Service

If you need quick power for the ignition system of truck or tractor, lose no time in ordering **Columbia** Batteries. They'll renew the spark of life like a flash. For **Columbias** are eager with power. Their energy flows hot—they make things go.

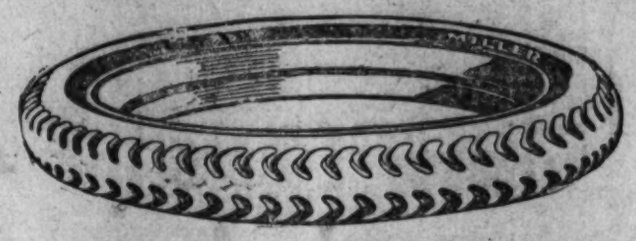
Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark; it is a guarantee of efficiency and service.

Special attention is given to the all-important detail of packing for export.

The Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Post, shown in the illustration, is a **Columbia** feature that sells batteries. With this binding post it is simply a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

Dealers—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogues and details from

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai



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SAFETY BY THE INCH
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All Sizes Stocked by

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Special Tyres For Special Services

Where street and highway conditions are difficult, where loads are fragile, where comfortable riding is necessary, or where greater speed is wanted—there is a growing tendency toward the use of pneumatic tyres on lorries.

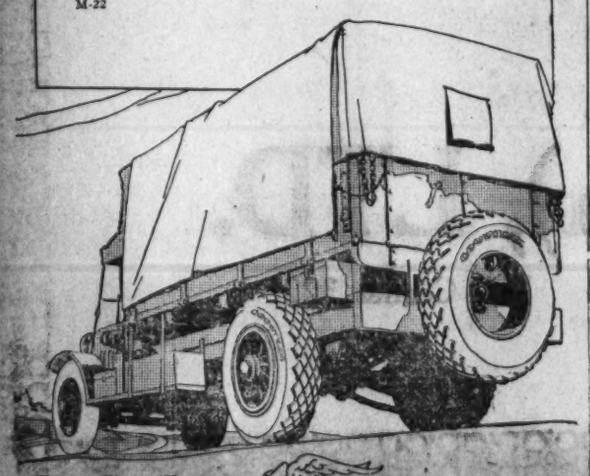
To meet this need Goodyear Cord Tyres for lorries were developed. These are built like Goodyear Cord tyres for motor cars, but they are designed expressly to carry the loads of lorry service. They are produced in a variety of sizes to fit lorries of almost any capacity.

These sturdy tyres will give you a remarkable measure of speed, endurance and economy of petrol, oil and upkeep expenses. This has been proven over and over in daily use in more than two hundred cities.

Goodyear Cord Tyres for lorries will enable you to make longer trips and more of them each day. Goodyear dealers can supply information and secure competent advice about your particular requirements.

Prospective Lorry purchasers will find it advantageous to obtain further particulars as to the ability of these tyres to reduce their hauling costs, before deciding on their tyre equipment.

M-22

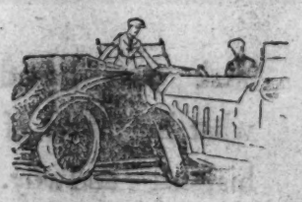


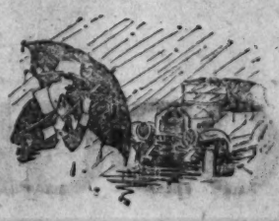
GOODYEAR

SIX WAYS in which you may have an AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

You may be a careful driver, but any of the following make an accident possible:

1. The other driver who speeds round a bad corner without warning or signal.
2. The person who, on a rainy, windy day, hides himself behind an umbrella.
3. The person who becomes "rattled" in a tight place in the traffic.
4. The child who runs across the street without stopping to look.
5. The man who steps from behind the car immediately before you.
6. The old person, possibly deaf, who crosses the street without the usual precautions.





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which will afford positive protection against Theft, Pilferage, Fire, Accident and Liability? Ask for our prospectus, which gives full information.

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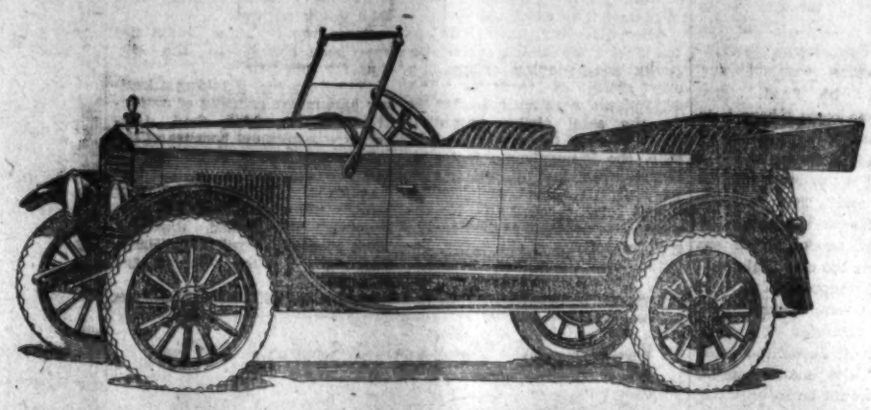

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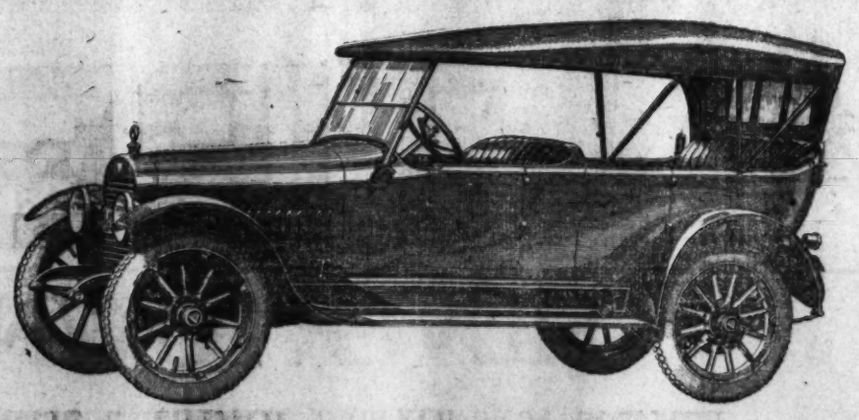
ESSEX Touring Car

Which Combines at Minimum Cost the Exclusive Features of COMFORT, SAFETY, LUXURY, PERFORMANCE AND BEAUTY that are the attributes of high-priced cars with the Advantages of LOW FIRST COST, TIRE ECONOMY, LIGHT OPERATIVE COST AND MINIMUM DEPRECIATION:

No. II. THE

HUDSON SUPER-SIX



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SAXON IS REFINANCED, NOW PLANS EXPANSION

Company Is Reorganised At Meeting Of Stockholders In Held New York

Important developments in Saxon Motor Car Corporation affairs came to a head at the special stockholders' meeting held in New York recently, when the new reorganisation plan was ratified. This plan calls for business expansion on a broad and extensive scale which takes into consideration the remaining indebtedness of the creditors and the further payment of the 30 percent outstanding liabilities of the company.

The Saxon Motor Car Corporation is now reorganised under the provision of the laws of New York State, creating a new stock issue of 200,000 shares of no par stock, 60,000 shares of which is exchanged share for share with present stockholders. One hundred and twenty thousand shares will be marketed through an underwriting syndicate. The remaining 20,000 shares will be reserved for general corporate uses.

The fact that stockholders have ratified this new plan is further proof of reward given to the efforts of C. A. Pfeffer, secretary of the board of directors, who for the past six months has been working hard to place the company on a sound basis. The new plan will do this. It will give the company a new solid financial footing upon which it can completely carry out the broad plans for expansion as laid down by Mr. Pfeffer.

"Cash resources on hand today are $300,000," said Mr. Pfeffer, "which, of course, is subject to fluctuation in due course of business. This amount will immediately be applied in reduction of an equal amount of deferred indebtedness of the company. By the stockholders' consent we will immediately issue $1,500,000 of 8 percent accumulative preferred stock which will be subject to the customary safeguarding used to discharge and liquidate an equivalent amount of the deferred indebtedness of the company. The company will then be free from all debts other than current ones.

"We have been working hard on this situation for the past few months and financial houses and bankers throughout the country have commented very favorably on our reorganisation plans. I look forward to Saxon business immediately being on a very broad and expansive scale.

"At the special stockholders' meeting our reorganisation plan was overwhelmingly approved. This definitely assures ample working capital and elimination of all indebtedness, so the Saxon company will be able to operate in a big way during the company year.

"Saxon business during the past year has been excellent. Demands on the part of dealers have been greater than we could possibly take care of, and with the new capital which the reorganisation plan now gives us, we will be able to almost immediately increase our buying facilities, which in turn means greater and increased production.

"The Saxon future now looks excellent and with our new plans, Saxon distributers and dealers are about to approach a period which will be the greatest in our history."

Betterments In Line Of Liberty Closed Cars

Liberty closed cars are, as heretofore, a sedan, coupe and brougham. The outstanding fact about these cars is that, although in every case their construction shows considerable betterment, chiefly in body design, the prices on two models, the sedan and coupe, have actually been reduced.

The sedan is of the four-door type, as before—a design which is rapidly being adopted by all manufacturers because it makes possible more substantial body construction and has the added advantage of permitting independent entrance into either compartment. The windshield is of the rain-vision, ventilating type. Above it is placed a rear-view mirror, by means of which the driver gets a clear view behind through the rear window of the car.

All windows can be lowered into the body or the doors. The full enjoyment of summer driving is always available, and yet it requires but a moment to obtain the most complete protection when the weather threatens. And there is still further provision for the owner's comfort during the winter months in the form of a Perfection heater, by means of which the car is kept uniformly warm.

The buyer is permitted to choose the upholstery he prefers from three different shades of high grade broadcloth, which are matched by three different exterior colors. The window shades are silk and the fittings are finished in nickel and ebony.

Smoke Not Only Offensive, But Expensive, Too

Costs Operator Of Car Money Not Alone In Police Court Fines But In Less Efficiency

By H. Clifford Brokaw

It will not be necessary to tell the cop to "watch my smoke" these days. The chances are he is watching the smoke with designs on your pocketbook if the exhaust is a bit too blue or black and will be calling out to you: "Hey! Turn off that smoke!"

Now that attention is being paid afresh by the police to smoking cars, it happens every day that some drivers are caught in the meshes of the law when they are not at fault. True, the let-up of vigilance has made careless drivers more careless and they ought to be fined. But there are some cases where it is difficult to control the issuance of smoke and it is a shame to see a driver picked up under such circumstances and held equally guilty with the careless man.

Most of the smoke which we see comes from too much lubricating oil being supplied to the engine. This may come from having the reservior too full; that is, with oil above the level indicated by the manufacturer. The remedy would be to draw off the surplus. But the fault may be in construction, so that too much oil is fed to the engine even when the reservoir level is normal. This means lowering the level by altering the splash troughs or narrowing the dippers so there will be less splash.

In some cases it may be found that the cylinders have worn, or that the piston rings may be gummed with carbon deposit mixed with oil, or they may have lost their original spring. All these things will permit a large amount of oil to work up into the combustion chamber to burn and cause carbon deposit and smoke. The remedy is to have the cylinders rebored or ground and new pistons fitted; or it may be possible to correct the trouble with special piston rings which take up the wear and keep the excess of oil from the cylinders. For gummed rings cleaning alone is necessary.

Cleveland Plants, At Top Speed, Far Behind On Orders

Many Factories, Working At Capacity, Have More Than Enough Business Booked

Cleveland, November 15.—Prosperity is expressing itself in Cleveland in the operation of its widely diversified factories up to capacity. And, although some of the mills are running on a twenty-four hour basis, they are all on the average running from one to three months behind in their orders. One concern, the White Motor Company, is two years behind in the manufacture of motor trucks and has temporarily discontinued making pleasure cars to permit it to catch up.

The outstanding exceptions are the steel mills, which until recently were limping along on short shifts of workers. The Ohio plants were much harder hit by the steel strike, according to Chamber of Commerce officials, than the Pennsylvania factories, but men are steadily returning to work, it is reported, and production is being speeded up. No authoritative estimate of the average state of activity is obtainable, because conditions vary tremendously from mill to mill and are fast improving.

AUTO COMPANIES EXPANDING

Of all the industries here the twelve automobile companies are the most active in the point of expansion. All of them are adding new units to their plants, and in 1920 expect to turn out 100,000 relatively high-priced cars to relieve the great shortage caused by the cessation of production of automobiles for ordinary uses during the war.

Cleveland is now in the midst of a period of unusual building activity. Fifty million dollars' worth of factories, homes and apartments are under construction, and at least $25,000,000 more is said to be in immediate prospect. Enterprises here late in the spring decided to go ahead in spite of high prices, and ever since the curve of building has been going upward.

Some twenty new industries have been brought to the city thus far this year.

Cleveland, too, is taking a leading part in the printing of national magazines which had temporarily to suspend because of the collective vacation of the periodical printers in New York. Ten magazines, including "Vanity Fair," "Vogue," "Good Housekeeping," "House and Garden," "The Electrical Age" and "Hardware Age," are now being printed here, and extraordinary efforts are being made to induce the publishers to remain here permanently because of the city's central location and favorable position under the postal zone system.

BIG EXPORT TRADE

Cleveland expects to do an annual export trade of at least $150,000,000, and its business men are developing plans for handling this volume directly through the lake port here. It is purposed to develop regular steamship routes directly to Europe as soon as the Canadian government completes the widening of the Welland Canal, which will give Cleveland an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. In anticipation of this improvement plans are being considered here for the building of new piers adequate for ocean tonnage. Cleveland is particularly active in the movement now developing in the central West to develop new water routes to foreign ports. It is realised that the water route will automatically limit the size of the ships that can be used to about 10,000 tons.

Members of the inter-Allied commercial missions from Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy conferred with business leaders here and visited industrial plants.

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SILVERTOWN CORD

RESILIENT, LONG WEARING, PUNCTURE-RESISTING, UNUSUALLY SATISFACTORY.

The Grip that Holds the Tire Holds Owners Too ! !

Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires are Comfort-Giving and Strain-Absorbing. Resiliency is produced by the construction of Layers of Cord made of the best Sea Island Cotton impregnated with Pure Live Rubber. Moulded by internal air pressure, Even Tension is given to each part and Uniform Lasting Wear to the entire carcass.

You are assured of marked tire economy if you use Silvertown Cords.

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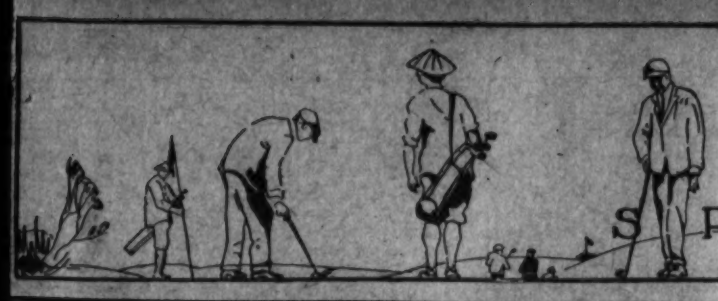
1B JINKEE ROAD TEL. C. 4932



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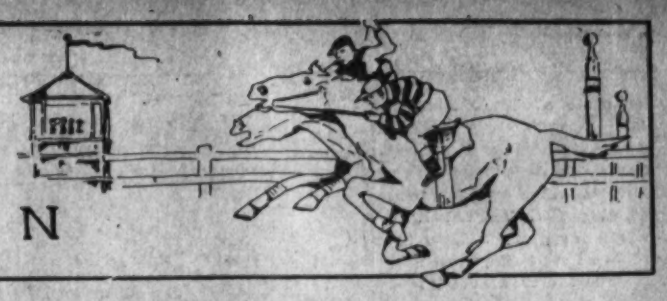
SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1919

AWLEY WINS HARRIERS RUN

avels With Fast Squad But Comes Through Despite Handicap

HORT AND M'KENNA PLACE

ross Country Men Go Three And A Half Miles In Mud And Rain

The Harriers keeping to their e "Runs take place, wet or fine" d a run over a course of about ree and one-half miles in the angwan country. Two packs ere out, fast and slow, the slows tting a three minute start which wever did not prevent Hawley, e American distance runner, m coming in first from the fast ck.

Knowing the cross-country game the closest detail Hawley, like real old timer, turned out his spiked shoes and made good e of them, while some of the ungsters were flopping all over e place on the soggy ground. awley had a partner with the ikes in McKenna, whose girth is tting too great for the running ame, but turns out to pull along e youngsters or give them a few ps on the game.

A promising new runner in C. J. hort made the running for the reater part of the journey. cKenna then had a go at making e pace when Hawley, with a ride and style which would have one credit to a man 15 years ounger, took the lead and ran ome first. Short, putting on a urt, landed in second while cKenna finished third.

On wet Saturday afternoons hen football matches are off, footallers keen on keeping fit might y a cross-country run. That it as now been recognised as part the training of all modern rmies is sufficient proof that it a healthy exercise for all thletes. The five miles handicap hich was scheduled to take place n December 27 has been postponed Saturday, January 3, as the nish of this run was to take place n the Kiangwan Road which beause of races on at Kiangwan that ay would not be an ideal place ith the traffic running along that oad.

At The Theaters

Two exceptional bills are offered at The Apollo today and tonight and a real Merry Christmas treat is announced for a four-day run beginning Thursday.

Today's matinee will be three episodes from the thrilling "The Vampires" and tonight Norma Talmadge, the brilliant star, will appear in the masterful photo-drama "De-Luxe Annie."

The Christmas offering is to be Jackie Saunders, charming and vivacious and beautiful, favorite with theatergoers the world over, in "The Wild Cat." Humor, thrills and brilliant style are united in this picture which follows a stage hit last season.

VICTORIA

An unusual offering is made by the Victoria which presents the heart-touching story "The Heir to the Hoorah" on the screen following its stage success on Broadway. This play, in which Thomas Meighan and Anita King are featured, is a story of Western American mining camps in the early days.

OLYMPIC

Maud Allan who won international fame as a barefoot dancer appears at the Olympic in "The Rug-Maker's Daughter." This is a charming romance of two continents and has thrilling episodes and heart interest.

ISIS

Owing to a special request the popular classical film "The Triumph of Venus" will be shown at today's matinee and Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Isis. The program for Monday also includes the 11th and 12th episodes of "The Hidden Hand."

NEW HELEN

Two thrilling serials are on the program at the New Helen for today's matinee. They are the fifth and sixth episodes of "The Secret Kingdom" and the 13th and 14th episodes of "The Lightening Raider." This evening the bill will be the fifth and sixth episodes of "The Secret Kingdom" and a screamingly funny Charlie Chaplin comedy.

Final episodes of "The Lightning Raider" will be shown Monday and there will be a special Triangle feature. This is "Sister of Six" a five-part play featuring Bessie Love. A girl's brave fight against Mexican bandits on the American border is a feature of the production.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The Japanese for years have been
A cause for woe and fear,
To those they rule—their acts are mean—
Just look at poor Korea.
To good advice their ears are deaf,
But even were they deafer,
They have forsooth
To hear the truth
From our Nathaniel Peffer.

* * *

D'Annunzio, the Fiume port
Has now evacuated,
The fame the flying poet sought
Has been too highly rated.
But now I hear he means to fly
Across to San Francisco,
From Romeo
To Tokio—
It really is some risk—o!

* * *

Poor Poland's in an awful state—
We hear of its partition,
But what will be its final fate
I know not. But perdition!
The Bolshevik has got a hold,
And claims the state for Russki,
But I dunno
The piano
As well as Paderewski.

* * *

The constables are in high glee,
Maskee King's Regulations.
And Hilton Johnston may agree
With Wilson's League of Nations.
But Crookdake wears a broad-'ning smile,
His soccer team is Hot—o
"We cannot fail
"Now we have Quayle
"To win the cup called Skottowe."

* * *

Shanghai is called a Settlement
That really is quite model,
Where houses now you cannot rent,
Hotel rates are just twaddle.
But it's the "Center of the Earth"
So why this wallah-wallah?
"The U.S.A.
Has come to stay"
Says Captain Robert Dollar.

* * *

A Merry Christmas to you, and God bless us everyone,

* * *

I see that Louis Ladow of the Carlton, Captain Davies of the Parisien, and Captain Morton, of the Astor House are all doing their best to provide a merry Christmastide. Jazz bands; fancy dress balls; special chow; novelties galore and rattles, are all being advertised. So a merry Christmas to everybody.

* * *

By the way you know why Christmas has always been such a jolly time? A little baby came into the world and told us that although things looked pretty black, yet there was hope for us all. He brought the "Good Tidings." This old world of ours appears pretty gloomy again today, but not to the youngsters. They still believe in Santa Claus. He's a giver, and doesn't ask for anything in return.. I believe a few dollars sent along to the King's Daughters will be the means of giving folks we never hear of a Merry Christmas.

* * *

The above paragraph is not quite in keeping with my title STAGE AND SPORT, but every sportsman is a good fellow, and the theatrical profession is nothing if it is not generous. I remember seeing the well known Cockney comedien Gus Elen taking down to the East End, Christmas after Christmas, a barrow full of toys, and these he distributed among all the little waifs and strays that he came across. George Robey has a heart as big as his rapidly expanding body, and he, too, delights to spend his Christmas afternoons trotting around the children's hospitals in London, brightening up the sufferers with his cheery presence, and his many gifts.

Julia Marlowe, one of America's very best, each Yuletide is to be seen distributing oranges, and all sorts of goodies, among a pungent and permeating mass of immigrants in the depot of Syracuse. Each tired, dirty, weary little kid gets some token from this charming Santa and a love pat fearless of microbes—and the mothers receive a message from her, in their own tongue, which tells them of the "Good tidings of great joy." Julia Marlowe is beautiful to look at, but more beautiful to know.

* * *

Tomorrow evening the Volunteers are going to have a good time at the Town Hall, where the best shots will get the best prizes, and where everyone will enjoy a good show. The committee in charge have collared the Vanity Fair pack, and they will provide a special edition of all the things that the soldiers like best.

* * *

The A.D.C. Vaudeville show is going strong in rehearsal, and the booking for the same is now open at Moutrie's. The first performance takes place on Tuesday week, and it is pretty certain that a full house will greet an attractive program. The whole show will be splendidly mounted and dressed, and is sure to rank with the Club's biggest successes.

One of the items will be a one act comedy entitled "A Marriage Will Not Take Place!" It is a clever little piece, written by Sutro, and a strong cast has been found to keep the house interested for its twenty minutes run.

* * *

The Denniston Players are now in Yokohama. They had a splendid season in Honolulu, and the press notices, which I have by me, are all loud in their praises of both plays and players. The company will open at the Lyceum Theater on January 5 with the screamingly funny farce "Up In Mabel's Room." Denny writes me that the piece will make a man, who's paid in sterling, laugh.

* * *

Miss Warda Howard is the leading lady, and I fancy that quite a lot of American readers will remember her. In the first place it was not long ago that she was "Teddie Howard" at the California University, the popular daughter of Professor C. H. S. Howard. It was at this home of learning that she was first attracted to the stage. She was the bright particular star of the amateurs, and sighed for the greater world of New York. She got a start, but a very small one, and she has been creeping up the ladder of fame ever since. Denniston has been acting long enough to know a good thing when he sees it. His words to me in a "just between ourselves letter" about this young lady were: "She is really good and you will like her." So that is something to look forward too. By the way if any ladies ever read these effusions of mine, let me tell them, that Miss Warda Howard is a great dresser, and she is bringing with her some stunning creations. You know, tulle and chiffon and—and—and—well, all the other things that make up a lady's scanty dress.

* * *

A paragraph in one of our weeklies the other day reminds me of a very ancient story of the Divine Sara Bernhardt. She had an admirer—of course she had many—and this youth asked in a sentimental way, "Don't you think we ought to have an eleventh commandment?" She replied "We have ten too many already."

* * *

Captain Jimmy Quayle is back again, and if the rain had not been so unkind yesterday afternoon, we should have seen him in shorts again playing forward for his old team the Police. Crookdake welcomed him, and I believe his first words were "Now for the Skottowe Coop." Jimmy is a mascot for the Police, and if anyone can lead them to a soccer victory it is he.

* * *

Don't forget the Charity Match on Friday. All the dollars that are gathered in will go to our local hospitals. Last year some twelve hundred Mex found their way to the relief of sufferers. Tickets are going well, and all soccerites are keen on seeing records broken this year. The "Rest" have chosen a fine team to battle against the Club's strong combination, and a splendid tussle is sure to be seen.

* * *

Ross Smith has flown to Australia. Deeks has followed him there, but in a more conventional manner. S. J. hopes to have a real holiday "Down Under" where policies cease to worry and premiums are at rest. Cricket will be in full swing, and we shall be hearing of some big scores pretty soon. Sarah Jane will be back again in time to stand behind the sticks next season.

BREAKS HURDLE RECORD

Corporal E. Casabuena, of the 2nd Philippine infantry, did some remarkable work in the 220-yard low hurdles on December 11, breaking the Philippine record by negotiating the distance in 25-4/5 seconds. In the trial heats, Casabuena did even better, setting up a mark of 25-2/5 seconds. Four army officers timed the runners, including Captain Zinn. The mark was set at the Fort McKinley Post Athletic contest.

Hidalgo, Co. "C," 2nd infantry, won the 220 yard dash. His time was 23-2/5 seconds. Some very creditable marks were hung up by the doughboys.

Chin Woo Athletic Association Gives Big Entertainment For Benefit Of Public Park

Upper center, Girls' Boxing Team of the Chin Woo Athletic Association: below, sword and spear demonstration by two members. Left, wrestling exhibition by Messrs. Ning Tao-ting and Chao Tseng-chuan; right, wrestling exhibition by Messrs. Chen Kung-chi and Lu Wei-chang.

The final performance of the Chin Woo Athletic Association's three-day entertainment will take place at the Isis Theater tonight

[redacted]

sociation String Instrument Club.

(8) History and development of the association—5,000 feet film screened and manufactured by members of the association.

GOOD ATTENDANCE

Last night's performance was again well attended. The program opened with singing of Chinese songs by students of the Chung Teh Girls' School. Dr. Chen Chin-tao, former Minister of Finance, spoke on the development of Chinese athletics and Mr. S. S. Chow, secretary of the association, presided.

Girls of the Ai Kuo School repeated the dances and torch swinging, while the girls' department of the association gave a demonstration of boxing. An exhibition of the Chinese art of self-defense was shown by Messrs. Huang Wei-lung, Yao Chuan-pei, Chen Kung-chi, Yi Shu-tien, Ning Tso-ting, Chen Chai-chen and Lu Wei-chang.

The screening of the film depicting the activities of the organisation concluded the program.

Though less known to the world than jujitsu, Chinese boxing is a perfect art of self-defense, complete as a form of physical culture and artistic as gymnastics. The existence of the two schools of boxing, the "Shao Ling" and "Wu Tang," is well known to every Chinese. The former emphasised internal development, while the latter, external development.

CHINESE BOXING

Before the Chinese instituted a police system, traveling without the knowledge of boxing was dangerous. Men with a good boxing training could not only make use of it in defending themselves but could act as guards for important officials in their missions. With a thorough knowledge, it is possible for a man to extricate himself from a dozen desperadoes, he could rout a gang of armed robbers emptied handed and break through an army with a single sword or spear, it is claimed.

Many a romantic story has been told about heroes annihilating their opponents through boxing alone. The demonstration by the Chin Woo at least proves that this is possible if a man perfects his training in the art. The exhibitions are thrilling. The fencing, wrestling and boxing are entirely distinctive from the European conception of those terms.

The weapons used in some cases are antique, even comical, but they serve the purpose, especially when a man is unarmed. To pick up a bench and ward off a squad of fencers can be done easily while a stick properly handled may surpass a spear.

CONSTANT PRACTICE

The training calls for constant practice and is pronounced by many authorities on physical culture as perfect as any other form of known sport.

The history of Chinese boxing dates back as early as Chinese history. The development was especially rapid in the Tang, Sung and Ming Dynasties due to Government encouragement. Military officers were selected by means of competitive examinations in the various forms of boxing and fencing.

Inter-Club Billiards League

Matches week ending December 20, 1919.

CUSTOMS	vs.	PORTUGUEZ
G. B. Stormes	300	F. P. da Silva 262
T. Mellows	300	R. Remedios 154
H. Singer	294	C. B. Remedios 300
H. Eriksen	181	J. Webster 300
F. Stormes	300	C. Pereira 261
	1375	1277

POWHATTAN	vs.	MUNICIPAL
H. E. Brewer	300	L. P. Todd 210
H. Langley	300	C. W. Higgs 154
R. Bailey	300	G. O. Jackson 222
H. Lane	230	G. Sadler 300
P. H. Cobb	216	D. McAlister 300
	1346	1186

MASONIC	vs.	THIRTY
J. W. Prince	290	F. F. Fastings 300
F. B. Green	300	J. V. Jensen 289
R. Phillips	157	H. B. Ollerdessen 300
J. F. W. Milne	244	G. O. Wooten 300
F. W. Jones	300	S. Chilver 225
	1291	1414

J. W. Prince made a break of 65.

POLICE	vs.	M. E. INSTITUTE
Capt. Barrett	300	J. E. Grant 263
P. W. Reeves	252	G. M. Boyes 300
G. Holt	259	J. E. Wilson 300
J. F. Gabbutt	254	W. S. Campbell 300
F. W. Everson	194	Alex. Braid 300
	1259	1463

Capt. Barrett made a break of 52.
J. E. Grant made a break of 55.

AMERICAN	vs.	LUSITANO
C. Komaroff	300	G. M. P. Remedios 265
H. L. Corbin	149	K. D. Bush 300
H. E. Gibson	164	C. M. P. Remedios 300
E. Taylor	229	J. M. C. Lopes 300
W. Hoffman	170	J. P. Campos 300
	1012	1465

Teams	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against	Teams	Points	Total Scores for	Total Scores against
Lusitano ...	10	7282	5454	M. E. Inst...	4	6797	6577
Thirty	8	6979	6410	Masonic	4	6528	6861
Customs	8	6608	6774	Powhattan ..	2	6348	6954
Portuguez ...	6	7041	6446	Municipal ...	2	6007	6915
Police	6	6614	7047	American ...	0	6257	7023

PORTER IS WINNER OVER REMEDIOS

Takes Close Billiard Game By 600-582 Score After Uphill Fight

By defeating G. M. P. Remedios by a score of 600 to 582 in a great game at the American Club last night, C. W. Porter slipped into the semi-finals of the Shanghai amateur championship billiard tournament with J. E. Grant and C. D. Komaroff.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett meets E. D. Bush at the American Club Tuesday night in the last of the second round matches, the winner to go into the semi-finals.

Porter won last night after a sterling uphill battle. Remedios grabbed an early lead and at the half-way mark was leading by a score of 311 to 259. Remedios was to the fore 351 to 264 when Porter took a spurt and overtook his opponent with successive runs of 31, 7, 24 and 26, taking the lead when the players stood: Porter 391, Remedios 388.

When Porter had totalled 393 he was but one point ahead. Then Porter made a break of 43. When Porter had rolled up 460 he followed with a 45 break and when within 50 of the end was leading by nearly 100. With 20 to go Porter was leading by a score of 580 to 536. Each player made one and missed Porter then jumped to 599 and missed. Remedios then had 537.

Remedios made a game effort to come through but the lead was too big. He made 15 and then lost Porter's ball only to tally 30 off the red before missing. The final score was 600 to 582.

Both men played remarkable billiards, Porter scoring an average of 7.5, a little better than Remedios. Porter made runs of 30, 26, 28, 31, 32, 31, 26, 24, 20 29 and 45, his highest.

Remedios made the high break of the evening, 55. When he scored the big run the score was Porter 259, Remedios 256. The 45 break at the end of the game was the only other time that Remedios ran over 20.

Porter excelled in top table play and his remarkably accurate potting brought him out of many difficulties. Remedios was much steadier in the early part of the game.

DAVID BRAND IS 'UNT WINNER

Rides Heriotsen's Pony To Short Head Victory With Owner Second

SPARKE OUT HAT AND CUP

Kiangwan Run Means Real Jumping, In Or Over; Six 'Unts Planned

Kiangwan! The young fellers wandered around last week with wild eyes and nervous grins. What sort of a fox is A.W.B.? Is he a man-killer a la John? Mr. Asquith's famous remark, "Wait and see," was the only reply. For A.W.B. is back again and his services to lay yesterday's 'Unt were at once requisitioned. He knows that place of horrors very well and can lay a 'Unt that will lay you out or bring you kushy between the flags, just as he pleases. And with two thrusters like Dalgarno and Lindsay, the feeling was he would lay the maximum. There were others who said A.W.B. had got fat inside whilst on his holiday and wouldn't dare jump big. However they know all about it now.

Several men looped the loop in the third 'Unt and lost their mokes. The landed gentry are on the make; not satisfied with the five Mex they generally receive for retrieving and delivering runaways to the Settlement, they stripped no less than three ponies of saddle and bridle. This is robbery, pure and simple, and beyond a joke. One does not mind the five Mex blackmail first mentioned but when it comes to theft, there's got to be trouble and an example made. A complaint on the subject through the proper quarters to the City Magistrate would soon put the wind up the landed gentry and the quicker this is done the better. Therefore ye robbed ones, get busy.

SPARKE STEPS OUT

The Hoo Foo Bird ride last Sunday which was to "larn" the young fellers the country, turned out Bolsheviks. About twenty-five started. They kept nicely together 'till that blighter Sparke set fire to the young hounds and then a steeplechase ensued. And nobody "larnt" anything except that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions and Ben and the Scribe would rather take out a pack of Kuling Tigers than Sparke and his ilk for a quiet ride on a bright Sabbath morn. Tigers would be just as easy to handle or easier! The Inimitable, Kenny Brand, and one or two others must have their chow cut and be bran mashed for a time until they larn to feed out of the hand.

No rain, a sun-sodden, khaki-colored country with lashing of dust formed the outlook for yesterday's run but early Saturday morning rain began to fall heavily, which effectually disposed of the dust fiend but made the giglamped ones groan at the prospect of a blind ride for them at least. Reynard had left behind instructions that paper was to be very closely followed and woe betide the man who did otherwise, for the scent had to be laid around and away from double grips, wash-outs, and borrow-pits. And each one of these is worse than the other to fall into.

Rain continued during the drive to the Start and then, glory be, stopped, and the run was thus made in perfect 'Unting weather, dull grey skies with no sun to dazzle one's optics.

As was expected, remembering the reputation of Kiangwan, plus the proximity of Christmas, Boxing Day and next Saturday's 'Unts, only a small field of some thirty odd thrusters faced the Steward in charge.

JEERS AND CHEERS

This gent delivered the foxes' instructions in a clear voice. Loud jeers. He next delivered the owners invitation to free drinks and eats at Chuck's Bung after the 'Unt. Loud Cheers. And commending their souls to blazes the field got under way. A prominent member of the senior British Service first received loud encores for showing his agility in dismounting and his junior a few moments later did the once over in the most approved style. The Silent Service was certainly to the fore at the start.

The trail first lay along some high ground with horror pits and other horrors lying in wait for impetuous ones, and it became at once apparent that the foxes' instructions were no bogey. One very big high to low, several awkward jumps and then a wade into which Chuck on Mad Alec tobogganed in a style that put the

water chute at Earl's Court to shame.

Then a stretch of awkward rut and furrow, a deep wade with a precipitous climb which tried men and ponies, followed by a check on low ground. Here the field fanned out in the usual way, tally ho left over a horrid mud hole and check again on the other side. To an experienced hound it became apparent no experienced fox would leave his cards in such a rotten place and subsequent enquiry proved this to be the case. The landed proprietors had sold the 'Unt a pup. May the Black Curse of Crawford be upon them.

BOTH WET AND DRY

Hence, this Scribe is not quite sure where the 'Unt went but paper was easily seen and the trail when again picked up ran good and true, over all sorts of jumps, both wet and dry, but the field despite the sticky going was running strong and though here and there were refusals, on the whole the young fellers 'Unted—and it was real 'Unting—with good hearts.

After a long point, another check was taken which allowed time for the laggards to get up, tally ho back, over a long line of small nothings to a muddy wade by the Pyramid Grave and so on till a small check threw out some of the leaders.

Some of the first flight, Herlofsen, Cedric, David, however were quickly on the right track and got a decided advantage. And so they ran, tails up, to John's Joys (late The Long Trail) where the Flags were visible on the left. Sharp right over a water jump where Schoch went in up to his neck, swing left, over two good jumps to the finish.

Herlofsen looked all over a winner, but David Brand who was riding Herlof's other pony, Medina Sidonia, did the dirty on his owner and pipped him by a short head. Well done David, you are now a member of the Pinks and everybody's very pleased to see you win. Hard lines, Herlof, you tried hard and worked hard, and it's rotten to lose your pink by a short head, but cheer up, you'll put it across this season for sure. And it's better to lose by a short head than by streets.

The Inimitable Sparke was hot on the scent of the Honorable Editor's H. W. Cup, but looped the loop close to the Flags, lost his hat and lost his cup. The Inimitable however hasn't given up his mortgage and will land that H. W. Cup yet.

The going was sticky and holding and most of the ponies had had enough when they finished. But what's the matter with Kiangwan? The rut and furrow are not good, true, but what's the matter with the jumping? None of it was too big yesterday and given a fox who knows the country, the young fellers will soon gain confidence and turn out in larger numbers. For it is real 'Unting down there, none of your blinking up this line and down t'other, and you've got to jump, in or over.

There was the usual quota of grief. Robbie Bremner was one exponent, Dalgleish was another but the Kiangwan country softens the feller's hearts and everybody was willing to catch riderless ponies. And Dal doesn't care anyway, for he knows virtue is its own reward, and he's one up on that, for he caught Jordan's pony in the second 'Unt and Jordan, grateful man that he is, has presented Dal with a box of Havanas. Which reminds The Scribe that he caught somebody's tat in the third 'Unt—a white pony—but his box of Havanas hasn't turned up yet.

This week and next riding men will have a good time, for a meet notice on the board reads:—

Dec. 25—Xmas Day .... 3.30 p.m.
„ 26—Boxing Day .... 3.00 p.m.
„ 27—Saturday .... 2.00 p.m.
Jan. 1—New Year's Day 3.30 p.m.
„ 2—Friday .... 3.00 p.m.
„ 3—Saturday .... 3.00 p.m.

By the way, the Scribe's prescription to Dismal Jerry produced quite good results. Dismal's account of the Third 'Unt was quite vivacious!

The card read:—

Fourth 'Unt, Dec. 20, 1919.
Start:—Kiangwan Road.
Finish:—John's Joys.
Laid by:—A. W. Burkill, H. S. Lindsay and W. A. Dalgarno.

1. Mr. David Brand on Medina Sidonia.
2. Mr. H. Herlofsen on Viking.
3. Mr. C. C. Boyd on La Vesle.
4. Mr. C. Knight on Father Confessor.
5. Mr. H. F. Hagen on Grey Diamond.
6. Mr. T. H. Hulthen on Fairylight.

NEW YEAR RACES

The Shanghai Race Club will hold a New Year race meeting on January first at the Shanghai Race Course. The first saddling bell will be rung at 10:45 o'clock in the morning. There will be win pari-mutuel, place pari-mutuel and members' cash sweeps.

The total net proceeds from the meeting will be donated to local charities. There will be no charge for admission to the enclosure. Entries will close at the Grand Stand Saturday at 6 o'clock.

Gridiron Stars Of Yale-Princeton Game

Yale and Princeton met on the gridiron this year with conditions reversed. Every year since 1911 the Tigers have sailed serenely through the early season games until they bumped into Harvard. Defeated, the Tigers would meet Yale, rather subdued after the Crimson drubbing. In those other years Yale invariable suffered defeats in the early games of the season and as a consequence were right on edge on the day of the Tiger-Bulldog meeting. This year, however, conditions were reversed. Princeton suffered two defeats in the early games, but took a decided brace in the Harvard game and held the Crimson to a tie. She then turned around and beat Yale 13 to 6.

Above are shown several of the star players of the Yale-Princeton's teams who figured prominently in the annual contest on November 16.

Billiards -:- Style

By RISO LEVI
(Author of "Billiards: The Strokes of the Game"

Good style at billiards is well worthy of cultivation by beginners, firstly, because it materially assists them to improve their game, and secondly, because a stylish player is so much more attractive to watch than one who, though quite as capable a player, stands awkwardly at the table and has ugly mannerisms. Nevertheless, good style is not essential to good play at billiards, any more than it is to good batting. How often do we see a batsman who has a perfect style out for a poor score, and another one who cannot compare with him, as regards grace and elegance at the wickets, make the highest score in the innings in which both have taken part. And who that has watched Diggle at the table has not marvelled at his mastery of the game, and yet Diggle was always anything but a stylist.

Diggle's stance is far different from the recognised orthodox one, his bridge hand lies almost flat on the table, he does not move his cue backwards and forwards, as other players do when addressing his ball and though he may be going to hit his ball well above the center, he invariably points his cue at its base when taking aim, and then during the single movement of his cue from the ball and back to it he elevates it to the required height, and at the same time raises just the thumb of his bridge hand to allow of his hitting the cue ball at the correct spot. But when criticisms are made on Diggle's style, or rather on his want of style, at the table, he shows his disdain of them by making another great break. It is as though he said to the critic:

"You go on criticising my style, and I'll show you how to make big breaks."

The one great thing in billiards is true cueing. Other important things are a good stand at the table and a good bridge hand, for these, whilst not absolutely essential to true cueing, are of very great assistance as a means to acquiring it.

As regards the bridge hand the particular style of it is of little or no importance. Almost every professional has his own particular bridge, and some are very different from others. The stereotyped regulation bridge is the one with the knuckles well raised—the middle joints of the fingers should not be raised at all—the fingers touching each other and parallel or nearly parallel to the cue as it is moved backwards and forwards, and the thumb elevated to the heights which will allow of the cue ball being conveniently hit on the part desired.

Comparatively few good players make exactly this regulation bridge. Some do not raise the knuckles as high as others, and many keep the fingers slightly apart instead of touching one another. Many very good players twist the fingers of the bridge hand very much to the left—and a very strong and firm bridge can be made this way—and various other bridges are often seen. The ugly bridge hands are the crab-like ones with the fingers separated and the middle joints raised high up, and the fan-like bridges with the fingers nearly flat on the table, and almost as far apart from each other as possible.

Any ordinary bridge may, however, be a good one, provided that it is a very firm one. In order to make a really strong bridge, the tips of the fingers and the part of the hand which rests on the table should be pressed very firmly on the bed of the table when the hand can be conveniently placed on it. This firmness and rigidity of the bridge hand is particularly essential to the reliable playing of all high-pace strokes, such as forcing strokes, long-distance screws, and top-pocket in-offs from the D which necessitate the driving of the object ball round the table for an ensuing center-pocket in-off. Indeed, for all such strokes the bridge hand should be, as regards rigidity, as though it were cast out of metal and securely clamped to the bed of the table. If it is at all shaky or limp the strength at which the stroke has to be played is likely to cause it to move, and this movement or yielding of the bridge hand may, in its turn, easily cause the cue to be deflected to the right or the left just previous to its hitting the ball. And the very slightest deflection of the cue from the true line of aim is often quite sufficient to cause a stroke to be missed. If players who have not hitherto pressed their finger tips and the part of the hand which rests on the table firmly on to the bed of the table when playing high-pace strokes, will try and get into the habit of doing this, they may find that this little wrinkle may prove of material assistance to them.

As regards one's stance at the table, this is a very different matter on which to write. A player should adopt a comfortable position and one suited to him, but beyond this it is not easy to give advice in an article. In the first place, the stance at the table of a very tall man must of necessity be of a different kind than that of a short man. Secondly, a capable instructor can easily put a man into correct position at the table, but if the same man were to read in a newspaper how he should stand, it would not be easy to act on the instructions given therein, for the simple reason that he cannot see himself in a mirror as he plays from the D. and consequently cannot tell whether he is standing according to instructions.

Again, although it is easily possible for a player who has played for years to improve his bridge hand in the manner just suggested by me it is a very different thing to expect him to alter his stand at the table—assuming that it is not a very correct one—after years of play have made it his habitual one. When first he began to play, it would have been an easy enough matter for him to make a change in the way that he stood at the table, but years afterwards it is practically impossible for him to do so. He may stand differently just when he thinks of it—and the new way, though a better one, will in all likelihood not be as comfortable to him as the old wrong one—but a moment later he will revert to his old style, so impossible is it almost always to eradicate an old fault of this kind.

I remember my own experience of style in relation to fast swimming. I learnt to swim as a youngster and in 1888 I did my best performance at the 100 yards—in a long bath—covering the distance by the overhand stroke—the trudgeon and crawl strokes were unknown in those days—in 1min. 11sec. At that time the 100 yards record was just a few seconds over the minute (today it is some seconds under the minute), but 20 years earlier—in 1866—J. B. Johnson won the championship of the world by doing the distance in 1min. 20sec.). I would, however, have certainly been a faster swimmer than I ever was, had it not been for one great fault which had become habitual with me years before I was aware of it. In bringing my feet sharply together I kept my left leg—contrary to nearly all other swimmers I swim on my left side—some inches too low in the water, and this meant a serious loss of propelling power.

When my attention was first called to this fault I had been swimming too many years to get rid of it. When going along at an easy pace, I could bring my feet together correctly enough, because I could think of what I was doing, but when I was racing, or doing a trial 100 yards or 200 yards, and putting forth every ounce of effort and straining every nerve to do a good performance, all thought of correct leg action vanished, and I reverted mechanically to the old faulty stroke.

Rain Puts Damper On Football Games

(Continued from Page 1)

they were going to even things up a bit. Shanghai College center half instead of clearing a dangerous ball allowed the ball to glide off his foot toward his goal. Nanking center forward took the opportunity and put the ball through the goal. It was the last for Nanking. Shanghai College, though there was quite a breeze against them, began to transfer the play to Nanking's side of the field. Within the last fifteen minutes of the game, because of the splendid team work of the forward and halfbacks, the home team added three more goals to the score so that when the final whistle blew Shanghai College was the decided victor of the match by the score being 7-2.

Mr. R. W. York of the Police ably referred the game.

TENNIS STAR DEAD

Mikami, famous Japanese player, well known to Shanghai tennis followers, died in Davao, Philippine Islands, following an operation for appendicitis. Mikami went to Davao as representative for a Japanese development company and was taken ill with appendicitis. He died shortly after the operation.

Refracting and Manufacturing Toric Lenses
Dr. John Goddard Optician
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

YALE BASEBALLER SERVED SINCE 1917 WITH CZECH ARMY

Billy Duncan Leaving Here Today For America After Long Service

WAS WITH AMERICAN 'Y'

Joined Czecho-Slovak Soldiers On Galician Front After Russia Collapsed

With probably the longest record of service of any American Y.M.C.A. worker with the Czechs in Siberia, Mr. William Y. Duncan sails today on the Tenyo Maru for America.

Not many years ago Billy Duncan played on the Yale baseball team. For two years he was the head of the Spring Street Neighborhood House, New York, and then with America in the war, he plunged in to see what he could do to win it. Because of his success with men in the social settlement it was decided that the greatest service he could do would be to help hold the Russian line on the Eastern front, then sagging.

He volunteered to go and live with a Russian regiment and in December, 1917, arrived in Russia by way of Siberia. Russia was chaos. The Bolshevists had just succeeded in overthrowing Kerensky and the soldiers abandoning the front were swarming the tops of freight cars on their way to their homes. It looked as though Germany had won everything.

Secretary Duncan started back from Moscow to find territory where men had not lost their heads and where Bolshevism had not penetrated. He reach Samara the day after the Bolsheviki took over the town. At Perm he was two days late. So he retraced his steps in the direction of Orenburg to find that the railway was blocked. He took sleigh overland for five days and reached there the morning of the day that the Bolsheviki took that town.

In those days there was little bloodshed accompanying Bolshevism and he was treated courteously by the new rulers. But he said there was no intention in any of that group to renew the fight with the Central Powers.

JOINED CZECHS

One day he heard of the Czechs that had kept their organisation and were still on the Galician front. He started in that direction. Thirty-five miles southeast of Kiev he entered a small Russian town expecting to find the Czechs. He looked about for some time and then, finding someone who spoke English, he discovered that the Germans were expected any minute. He got out of the place just in time.

The Czechs who had withdrawn to the other side of the Dnieper welcomed him. It was a regiment of 4,500 men. The next day they had a battle with the Germans, two regiments of whom attempted to cut the railroad at their rear. But the Czechs beat them off. Mr. Duncan worked with the wounded.

It was in May that the fighting with Bolsheviki began in western Siberia. He was on the last train of Czechs to leave Omsk before the trouble started. It was railroad warfare entirely. The smaller stations they took easily but at each of the larger there was a battle. First they would capture a town at one end of their section of cleared track, then hasten back over the length of it and surprise a town at the other end.

They learned that a Bolshevist armored train was coming from Omsk to give them battle and they hastened to meet it. The Bolshevists drove the Czechs out of their entrenched position. They retreated a few miles and entrenched again and again were driven out. This had gone on for days and the strip was becoming much shortened when General Gaida's party broke through at their rear. Now they drove the Bolshevik train back steadily until the train surrendered. Czechs advancing from the other side of Omsk had captured that city and trapped the train.

WAS RED CROSS MAN

Mr. Duncan has little to say of his part in the fighting. Usually he acted the part of Red Cross nurse. He can tell of one night's experiences in the Siberian woods, however, that might satisfy an ordinarily adventurous nature for a life time.

The train was standing for the night and Mr. Duncan was writing a letter. Suddenly the machine-guns opened fire directly upon his car, killing men on either side of him. Quickly [illegible] extinguished the light and s[illegible] open the door. Duncan, his orde[illegible]ly and another helper slipped ou[illegible] Except for the flashes of fire [illegible] every side they could see litt[illegible] A small shed not far from t[illegible] track afforded a bit of shelt[illegible] and from there they bolted f[illegible] a patch of woods.

For hours they struggle[illegible] through these and into and b[illegible]yond a swamp. Mr. Duncan w[illegible] wet through. His face was bleed[illegible]ing from an encounter wit[illegible] branches and he was tired an[illegible] cold. The group kindled a f[illegible] and seated before it he fe[illegible] asleep. When he awoke it wa[illegible] with pain.

He had gone to sleep too clo[illegible] so that his boots were ruined fro[illegible] burning and his feet so blistere[illegible] that it was days before the[illegible] healed. At daybreak they mad[illegible] their way cautiously back to th[illegible] train and there found that th[illegible] Czechs had beaten back th[illegible] attack.

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) **ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Cattle	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jungkiki	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.03	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.46	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yokah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Express & Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	18.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	18.00
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.38
Yokah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.29	15.51	18.00
Kashing	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.29*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.53*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.39*	....
Lunghua Junction	dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.06	....	17.18	18.29	....
Sicawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.39	....
Jungkiki	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.46	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) **ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO**

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

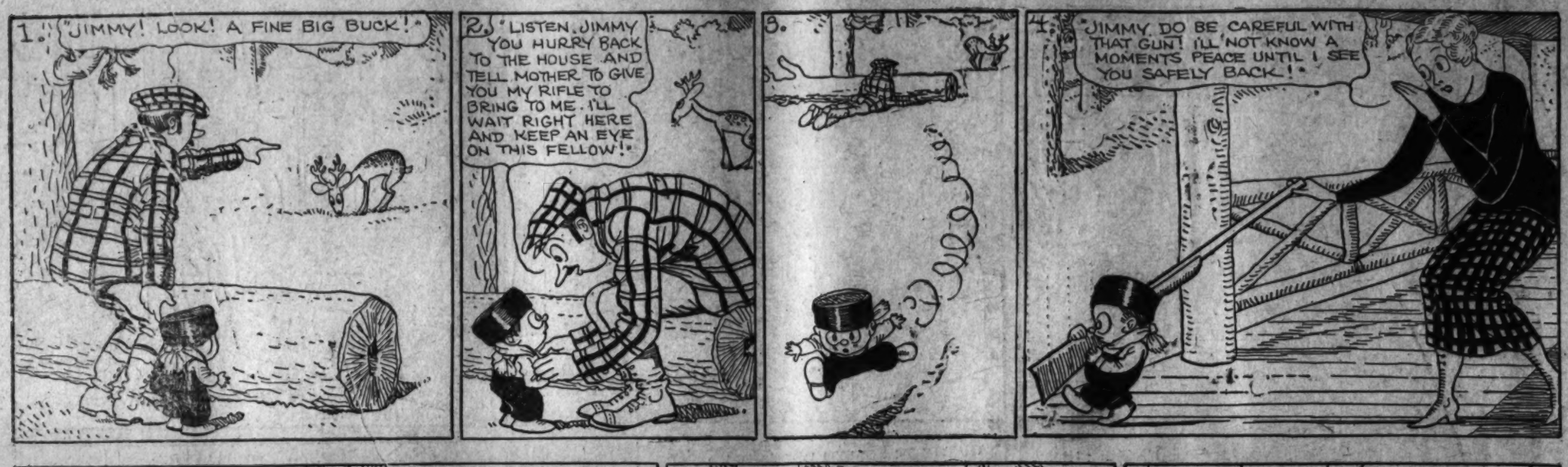
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, December 21st, 1919

Bringing Up Father

JIGGS-OLD BOY, I JUST DROPPED IN TO WISH YOUSE A MERRY CHRISTMAS AN' BROUGHT THIS TREE AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE FER YOUR KINDNESS TO ME IN DAYS GONE BY!
WELL IF IT ISN'T BRICK-TOP MORRIS- WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN ALL THESE YEARS-
1
OH! I'VE BEEN IN ALL THE BIG JAILS IN THE COUNTRY DO YOU REMEMBER THE LAST TIME YOU WENT ME BAIL?
YEP; YOU AN' DUGAN GOT INTO A FRIENDLY FIGHT-
2
AND DON'T EVER DARE COME INTO THIS HOUSE AGAIN
MAGGIE-THAT'S NO WAY TO TREAT THE POOR FELLER!
3
SHUT UP-IF YOU EVER LET ANOTHER BUM IN THE HOUSE LIKE THAT YOU'LL GO OUT THE SAME WAY-
MAGGIE-HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN THIS IS CHRISTMAS TIME-COME-I WANT TO SHOW YOU SOME-THING!
4
THAT POOR FELLER BROUGHT US THAT TREE-JUST THINK-HIS THOUGHTS WUZ OF US WHEN HE SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT OF HIMSELF IT'S A CRUEL WORLD-MAGGIE-
OH! I'M SO SORRY-I'M ASHAMED OF MYSELF-I'LL GO AND BRING HIM BACK I'LL FIND HIM-
5
I'M SORRY-PLEASE COME BACK-I DIDN'T UNDERSTAND-
ARE YOU SURE I WONT HAVE TO GO THROUGH THAT AGIN?
6
HERE HE IS-DEAR-TAKE HIM AND GIVE HIM A SUIT OF YOUR CLOTHES WHILE I CALL IN SOME FOLKS TO SEE THE TREE-
COME MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME-
7
NOW-ENJOY YOURSELVES-
YOUR WIFE WUZ PRETTY ROUGH BUT IT'S ALL RIGHT-I WUZ MARRIED ONCE!
OH YOU'D GIT USED TO IT-IF YOU WUZ HERE LONG-
GEE WHIZ!
AIN'T THAT GRAND?
8
HAVE SOME TEA AND CAKE-
DO I HAVE TO?
TAKE IT-YOU DON'T HAVE TO DRINK IT-
9
THERE'S THE THIEF-HE STOLE MY CHRISTMAS TREE-HE CLIMBED DOWN THE FIRE ESCAPE AN' BROUGHT IT IN HERE-
WELL IF IT ISN'T "BRICK TOP" MORRIS-I'VE BEEN LOOKIN' FOR YOU-
!!!
?
10
I'LL PUT YOU WHERE THE DOGS WON'T BITE YOU
WELL?
NOT VERY!
HOME JAMES
11
SANTA CLAUS BROUGHT ME A SLED AND A AN A PAIR OF SKATES;
DID SANTA GIVE YOU ANY THING?
NO-BUT MY WIFE DID!
I GOTTA SLED!
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy


1. "JIMMY! LOOK! A FINE BIG BUCK!"
2. "LISTEN, JIMMY YOU HURRY BACK TO THE HOUSE AND TELL MOTHER TO GIVE YOU MY RIFLE TO BRING TO ME. I'LL WAIT RIGHT HERE AND KEEP AN EYE ON THIS FELLOW!"
3.
4. "JIMMY, DO BE CAREFUL WITH THAT GUN! I'LL NOT KNOW A MOMENTS PEACE UNTIL I SEE YOU SAFELY BACK!"

5. "I TELL YE I SEEN HIM FIRST SO IT'S MY FIRST SHOT AT UM!"
"AN' I TELL YOU I SEEN 'IM FUST! IT'S MY FUST PLUG AT 'IM!"
6.
7. "RUTHER'N HEV TROUBLE ATWEEN US, I SUGGISTS WE GIVE THIS HERE KID THE FIRST SHOT!"
"ALL RIGHT IM WILLIN' LET HIM HAVE IT!"

8. "NOW SON, SQUINT YER LEFT EYE AN' LOOK AT YER SIGHT AN' GIT IT IN TH' LEETLE GROOVE RIGHT HERE AN' WHEN YEW GIT IT ON A LITTLE GRAY PLACE YUH SEE BETWEEN THEM TREES, PULL TH' TRIGGER!"
"RIGHT THROUGH THERE, SON!"
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
9. "THIS IS SIMPLY AWFUL! HE'S BEEN GONE A FULL HALF HOUR!"
10. BANG

11. "SON YE'RE A BORN SHOOT!"
"HE'S A KID TO BE PROUD OF!"
"OOH LOOKEY!"
12. "IF YEW'VE GOT ANYTHING ONPLEASANT TO SAY TO THIS KID, SAY IT TO ME! I'LL——"
"OOH PAPA! I HIT HIM THE FIRST SHOT!"
13. "MOTHER IS SO PROUD OF HER. GREAT BIG HUNTER! WILL HE HAVE SOME MORE VENISON? FATHER, ISN'T HE JUST WONDERFUL?"
"I SUPPOSE SO."
SUNNERTON